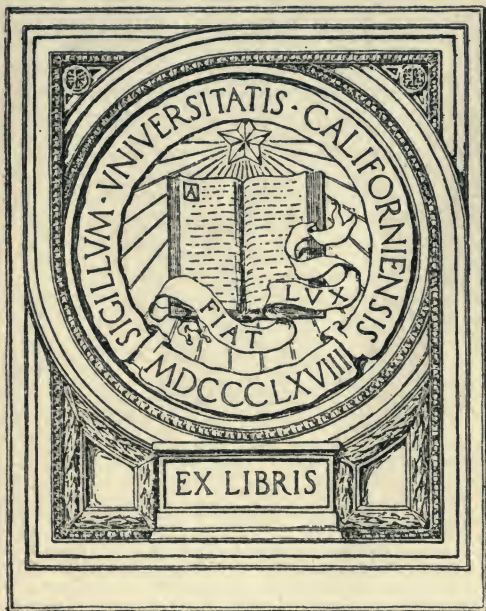


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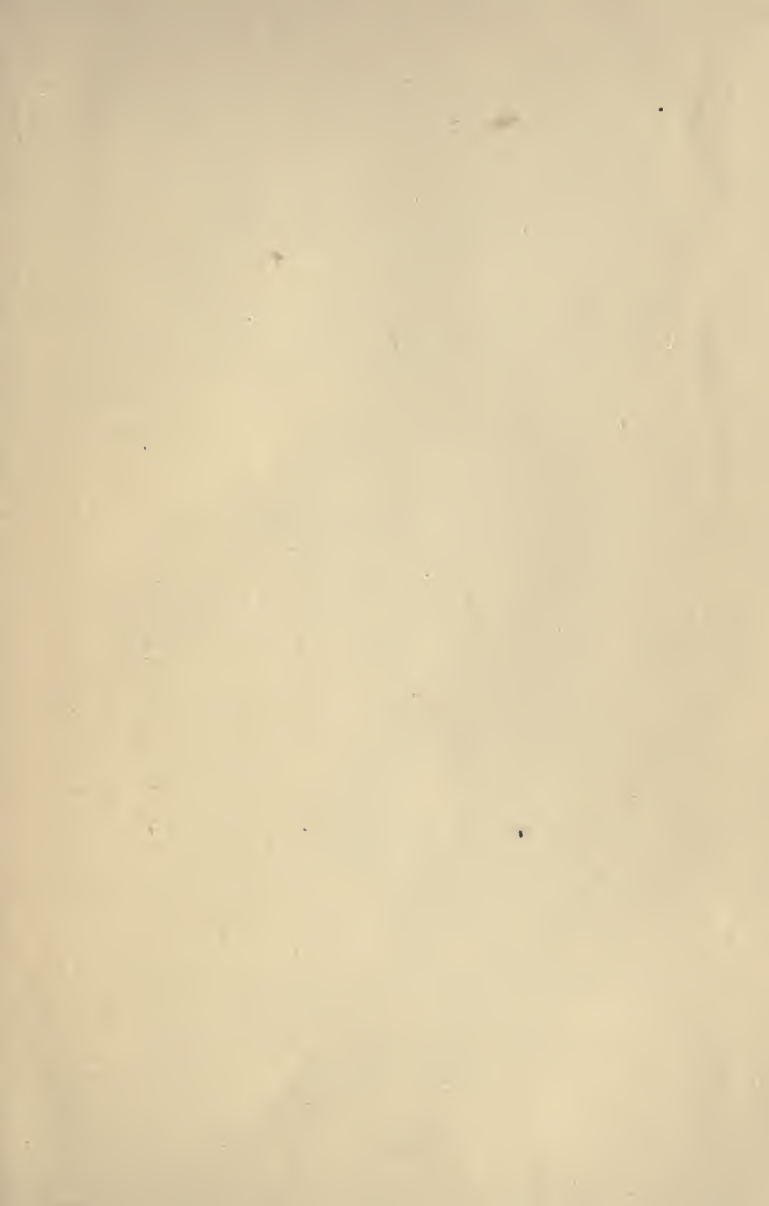
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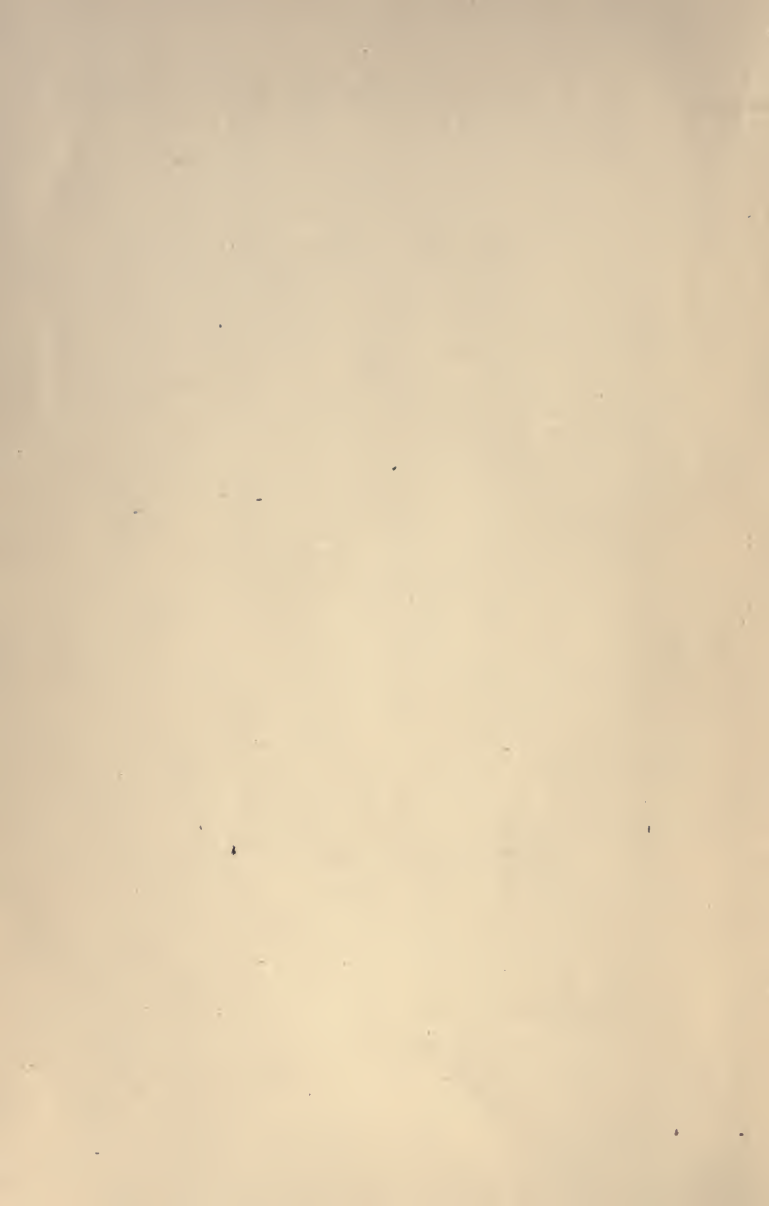
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COLLOQUIAL GERMAN

A Drill-Book in Conversation

FOR SCHOOL CLASSES OR SELF-INSTRUCTION, WITH A
VOCABULARY AND A SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR

BY

THOMAS BERTRAND BRONSON, A. M.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY



NEW YORK

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PREFACE.

THE object in publishing this little book is to offer in convenient form a short course in German composition and conversation. The vocabulary contains many words of everyday use not found in most works of this kind. The Summary of Grammar will be useful especially for reviews in elementary classes, and in many cases, if properly supplemented by the teacher with examples and explanations, may take the place of a grammar. The orthography used is the system taught in the Prussian schools, according to the „Regeln und Wörterverzeichnis für die deutsche Rechtschreibung zum Gebrauch in den preussischen Schulen.“

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY, June, 1891.

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COLLOQUIAL GERMAN.

EXERCISE I.

1. That is true. 2. That is so. 3. I believe it.
4. I say, yes. 5. He says, no. 6. I know him.
7. I am wrong. 8. We think so. 9. That is well.
10. It is late. 11. You are tired. 12. I am thirsty.
13. He is hungry. 14. They are sleepy. 15. He is cold.
16. She is warm. 17. I am doing nothing.
18. We say nothing. 19. We wish nothing. 20. Who is it?
21. Who is knocking? 22. Who is calling me?
23. Where are you? 24. Where am I?
25. Where is he? 26. What is he doing? 27. What are you doing?
28. What do you wish? 29. What are they doing?
30. What is she doing? 31. Where are you going?
32. Where is she going? 33. What do you say?
34. Did you hear? 35. I heard. 36. Do you wish some bread?
37. She wishes some water. 38. Come here. 39. Come nearer. 40. Make haste.
41. Begin. 42. Continue. 43. Stop! Take care!
44. Not so fast. 45. Go quickly. 46. Be quiet.
47. Go away. 48. Speak with him. 49. Do not believe him.
50. Tell him so. 51. Go to bed. 52. Clean these clothes. 53. Have the horses hitched up.
54. Eat and drink. 55. Go into the house.

EXERCISE II.

1. Open the door. 2. Close the window. 3. Listen to me. 4. Look at it. 5. Whither do you wish to go? 6. It is time to depart. 7. Is the carriage there? 8. The horses are there, too. 9. Did you understand me? 10. Here I am. 11. Where are you? 12. She was here. 13. They were here, too. 14. It is I. 15. It is he. 16. It is they. 17. He was never there, nor I either. 18. Are those your parents? 19. Yes, they are. 20. Wait here a moment, I will be back immediately. 21. Who is there? 22. It is we. 23. I do not know what is to be done. 24. It is all the same to me what you do. 25. Learn your lesson. 26. All right, if it is nothing more. 27. That is a different thing¹. 28. Yesterday I was at his house². 29. Have you seen him? 30. No, he was not at home, but he returned later. 31. It is still early, is it not³? 32. What is⁴ it? 33. What is the news? 34. That is my affair, not yours. 35. He has not been there yet. 36. I have been⁵ here now exactly three days. 37. You have been in Berlin, have you not? 38. I was there last year. 39. Who is that man? 40. He is a friend of mine⁶.

EXERCISE III.

1. What is the matter with you, pray? 2. How are you¹? 3. How is he²? 4. He is not very well. 5. We shall have a fine day. 6. I was at³ my uncle's. 7. I was there in his absence. 8. He was not then present, and he is now absent. 9. He is hungry and

thirsty, and I am cold. 10. I may be right or wrong, but it is all the same to me. 11. I should like to have more money, for that is my entire possession. 12. When he had great wealth, he had also many friends. 13. Will you be so kind as to give me that? 14. He had his coat on and his hat off. 15. We would rather remain. 16. Do you wish me to⁴ open the window? 17. Will you please close the door? 18. He has his own horses and drives every day in his carriage. 19. To whom does that house belong? 20. It belongs to an insurance company. 21. We shall have a storm, let us go home. 22. Where is my silk hat?

EXERCISE IV.

1. What time is it? 2. Is dinner ready? 3. Is supper ready? 4. Do you wish to breakfast? 5. Do you wish milk in your coffee¹? 6. Will you have a cup of chocolate? 7. Will you come with me? 8. When shall we start? 9. Are² we to go with them? 10. I do not think so. 11. Speak not a word. 12. He is not at home. 13. There is no one there. 14. The table is not spread. 15. The meal is not yet ready. 16. Breakfast is served. 17. The carriage has arrived. 18. We must stop. 19. He has gone to bed. 20. I am dressed. 21. We went out early and returned late. 22. I am convinced of it. 23. I know it, surely. 24. It is she herself. 25. The horses are hitched up. 26. The carriage is ready. 27. It is still very early. 28. We have dined. 29. He lies yet in bed. 30. I never eat meat at evening. 31. In the morning I drink only coffee. 32. At what

time does the stagecoach start? 33. At half past three. 34. Have you been at the post office? 35. No, I was in the market hall. 36. Have you any letters for me? 37. There were none there. 38. What does that cost? 39. Three marks and a half^s. 40. Let us take a walk in the garden. 41. Give me a glass of water. 42. Beer is not so good as water. 43. Do what I tell you.

EXERCISE V.

1. What is¹ "city" in² German? 2. What does that mean in German? 3. You did not understand me? 4. Yes, indeed³. 5. My dear friend, you speak too rapidly. 6. What did you say? 7. Speak more slowly, if you wish me⁴ to understand you. 8. May I ask you to visit me? 9. Would you be so kind as to tell me whether your father is at home? 10. I misunderstood you. 11. Please repeat your question. 12. I asked whether I should come again to-morrow. 13. I addressed that question to you. 14. I cannot tell you. 15. Answer my question. 16. I am waiting for your reply. 17. I shall not answer. 18. Do you speak German, and do you understand English? 19. Yes, but it gives⁵ me much trouble to speak French. 20. You speak already quite fluently. 21. Excuse me, you are mistaken. 22. The want of practice is the cause⁶ that you do not speak more fluently. 23. Yes, but I understand better than I speak. 24. You do not pronounce badly. 25. You have a good accent. 26. You do not pronounce distinctly enough. 27. Do not use that word. 28. That expression

belongs to the language of familiar conversation. 29. That word is no longer in use, it is obsolete. 30. Listen to me, and have the kindness to correct me when I make mistakes. 31. I have heard that he has gone away. 32. You have been imposed upon, that is quite plain.

EXERCISE VI.

1. I have a great mind to go to town. 2. He had a salary of a thousand dollars a year. 3. Ho, Charles! Are you not up yet? 4. Arise immediately; it is already late, and the sun is¹ high in the heavens. 5. Go to Henry's bedroom, perhaps he is still asleep. 6. I do not think so, but I will call him. 7. How late is it, then? 8. Is it seven o'clock yet²? 9. The sun rose two hours ago, and you are not yet up. 10. I should like still³ to lie a little. 11. I have not yet had my sleep out. 12. You can go to bed very early to-night. 13. Open the window and let the fresh morning air come through the curtains into the room. 14. I will put on my shoes and my coat, then we can go down immediately. 15. Breakfast is ready, the bell has rung⁴. 16. I cannot lace my shoes, and I can't button my coat. 17. Well, I can wait for you no longer; probably the breakfast is⁵ already on the table. 18. All right, go on⁶. I will be there immediately. 19. Well, we have breakfasted; now we will take a walk. 20. Not I; I have no desire to do so⁷. 21. O yes! Come along; you will enjoy yourself much. 22. No, I prefer to remain at home.

EXERCISE VII.

1. It is growing dark. 2. Get ready to go out. 3. I cannot pull my boots on. 4. It is time to rise. 5. You must learn it by heart. 6. He stepped into the carriage. 7. I received your letter to-day. 8. Your letter was duly received. 9. We were in the reception room. 10. I could not rise. 11. He earns ten marks a week, but on Saturday night he has nothing left. 12. I cannot reach it. 13. As soon as we reach the place, we will visit him. 14. You deserve punishment. 15. Does this deserve reward? 16. I have earned all honestly. 17. I know well what I wish to say. 18. I have heard all that before. 19. You do not understand me rightly. 20. It was only a misunderstanding. 21. I believe you. 22. I think that you are right. I think that you are wrong. 23. I think that you are not right. 24. I may be mistaken, but I think the case has two sides. 25. I fear that you are mistaken. 26. I assure you, you are in error. 27. I beg your pardon. 28. I am right, and you are wrong.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. I wished to consult with my father. 2. The Swiss costume is very pretty. 3. Do not remain standing on the platform. 4. They pointed their fingers at him¹. 5. Make room for me. 6. I spent many an hour in Rome. 7. He had to see her and speak with her. 8. Sit down by me. 9. Sit a little farther off. 10. A balloon is not always manageable. 11. You are a fine specimen! 12. Please

give me a sample of this cloth. 13. He separated soon from his friend. 14. I saw all that beforehand. 15. Allow me a question. 16. He has taken up his residence in Detroit. 17. I can assure you of that. 18. The cashier has absconded with much money. 19. He is in arrest. 20. He has spent six years in prison. 21. Whom have I the honor to announce? 22. Professor M. He is from Michigan, and is a professor in the university at Ann Arbor. 23. I am glad to make your acquaintance. 24. I rejoice at the thought of² a ride through this beautiful country. 25. There is no art store in this city. 26. Such a thing does not exist here.

EXERCISE IX.

1. Arm in arm both went towards the house. 2. They felt that they had acted rightly. 3. I am so accustomed to it. 4. The rich, beautiful maiden attracted the aristocratic lady. 5. He was angry with his mother. 6. She had made her appearance in public as a singer. 7. She made her first appearance as Margaret. 8. She asked me to take a seat. 9. I awoke at five o'clock in the morning. 10. At my father's wish I have made a journey to far distant lands. 11. May I trouble you? 12. He went straight against his instructions. 13. The professor's lectures are well attended. 14. He approached the large street door. 15. I saw my cousin (f.), as I was going along the street. 16. We were going along on the coast of the sea. 17. Who would have thought that of this man?

18. I have done a fine business. 19. To-morrow evening a concert will be given for the benefit of the actor. 20. The youth is not to be blamed for¹ doing so. 21. He bowed and went away. 22. I bind myself to do it within six days. 23. They went up and down in the walk. 24. We gave a joyous banquet to our friends. 25. He went by way of Detroit to Chicago. 26. How far is it from Detroit to Chicago?

EXERCISE X.

1. Where does the lad stay all the year? 2. He is attending the state military academy at Orchard Lake, but after he has passed his final examinations he will go to the university. 3. My friend failed because he did not study diligently. 4. What has become of your son? 5. He has become a lawyer. 6. What will become of me? 7. Out of nothing nothing comes¹. 8. What has happened? 9. That word seldom occurs in conversational language. 10. The parade passed off in the best order. 11. The mist is rising from the hills. 12. He comes from a noble race. 13. He has taken up his work again. 14. I have begun the work anew. 15. You may begin. 16. I am only a beginner. 17. The actress appeared upon the stage for the first time. 18. Who began first? 19. My sister began to sing. 20. They began a second game of whist. 21. He grew up here in New York. 22. Night is coming on fast. 23. The walls of the barracks were overgrown with moss. 24. Write that word with a capital. 25. It became a habit with us² to take a walk every day.

EXERCISE XI.

1. What o'clock is it? 2. What time have you?
3. At what time? 4. At ten o'clock in the morning.
5. At nine o'clock sharp. 6. It is a quarter after nine.
7. It is half past three. 8. It is a quarter to three.
9. It wants fifteen minutes of eleven. 10. It will be
two immediately. 11. It is not yet quite two. 12.
It is about eight o'clock. 13. It will strike twelve
immediately. 14. It has just struck. 15. What
did it strike? 16. Six o'clock. 17. I rise very early.
18. I arose this morning at four o'clock. 19. A day
has twenty-four hours. 20. This year is a leap year.
21. My friend (f.) comes once every fortnight.
22. Three weeks ago yesterday I was in Boston. 23.
What month is it? 24. This is the nineteenth cen-
tury after Christ. 25. It happened in the year 1889.
26. Six months ago she was in the United States.
27. Yesterday afternoon I was in Cologne; to-morrow
forenoon I shall be in Hanover. 28. Towards the
end of the month I shall start for California. 29. His
monthly pay amounts to twelve hundred marks. 30.
What are you going to do day after to-morrow?
31. He will come in four weeks. 32. When the day
began to dawn, I arose immediately.

EXERCISE XII.

1. What kind of weather shall we have to-morrow?
2. There is not a cloud in the sky; that betokens fine
weather. 3. The sun dissipated the thick mist, and
shone bright. 4. Vapors are rising from the plain,
and the wind has suddenly changed. 5. How blue

the sky looks. 6. The wind comes from the east, the direction for rain¹, and it looks uncertain. 7. The weather is gloomy and unsettled, but to-morrow it will be pleasant. 8. According to the weather vane a stiff north wind is blowing. 9. I fear if the wind ceases, we shall have rain. 10. Yesterday it rained all day, and some large drops are falling already again. 11. It is raining at some distance, but here the rain will soon cease. 12. The rain has laid the dust. 13. I had no umbrella; I stepped under a tree, and was wet through and through. 14. The roads are very muddy, but the wind is drying the pavement. 15. It is scorching hot; I am almost stifled with² heat. 16. It lightens and thunders. 17. The lightning has struck a house. 18. Many trees were thrown down, and the hail greatly injured the grain. 19. The hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. 20. It has frozen hard. 21. The lake is frozen over. 22. The ice is quite thick; it already bears one, but it is very slippery. 23. It is snowing hard, and the branches of the trees are laden already with snow. 24. To-day it is thawing³; the snow is melting, and the ice is breaking up. 25. The river has overflowed, and an inundation is feared. 26. It is supposed that at least five thousand persons found their death in the inundation at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in the year 1889.

EXERCISE XIII.

1. Do I disturb you, dear friend? 2. By no means; I am very glad to see you. 3. Be so kind as

to take a seat; I have a word to say to you. 4. I have no time, I am in a great hurry. Good-bye! 5. I have the honor to bid you good day. 6. Farewell! 7. Remember me to your brother, and give my regards to your mother. 8. O, my watch has stopped; I forgot to wind it. 9. What time¹ is it by² your watch? 10. I think my watch is a little slow. 11. I beg your pardon, it is, on the contrary, eight minutes fast. 12. There is a draught here. 13. It looks like³ rain. 14. We will go under shelter, if you fear getting wet. 15. It is muddy in the street, we will take a cab. 16. Let us go over to the other side. 17. How old are you? 18. I am thirty-five years old, but my brother is going on⁴ sixty. 19. He is older than he looks. 20. My oldest sister is sixteen, but my youngest brother is of age. 21. He is tall for his age; when is his birthday? 22. How old do you take him to be? 23. He is fully forty years of age. 24. I am⁵ six feet one inch. 25. I have dark eyes and a straight nose. 26. This lady has a blooming complexion and large blue eyes. 27. She has a dimple in each cheek, and her teeth are beautiful and regular. 28. Who is the husband of this woman? 29. Her husband has been⁶ dead a long time; he was related to us.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. Some one is knocking. Come in! 2. Good morning, my friend. How are you? 3. Thank you, pretty well. How are you? 4. Are all well at your home¹? 5. My wife has been a little indisposed; she

had taken cold, but she has entirely recovered, and day after to-morrow we start for Germany. 6. Ah, is that so? For that you need much money; that is positively necessary. 7. Four years ago I suffered a great loss; but the loss was not irreparable, and since that time I have gained much. 8. I have carried on a profitable trade in² silks. 9. In this way I have acquired half a million. 10. By³ what steamer do you sail? 11. We sail on the steamship Elbe, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 12. That is the best steamship line between New York and Germany. 13. What is the cost of passage? 14. First cabin costs from New York to Bremen from four hundred to seven hundred marks, according to location. 15. Return tickets can be had at reduced prices. 16. The steamship leaves promptly at six o'clock Saturday morning. 17. The captain's name is Meyer. 18. In how many days does the ship make the trip? 19. How long does the passage take⁴? 20. If the wind is favorable, we shall be on the sea seven or eight days. 21. The ship can accommodate three hundred first-cabin passengers. 22. I advise you to secure a berth at once. 23. What is the best place? 24. The best place is in the middle of the ship. 25. Register my name, and give me a ticket. 26. Do not fail to come on board before six o'clock. 27. The ship sails at the appointed time. 28. It will be better for⁵ you to send your baggage on board this evening. 29. The sea is rough; do you become seasick? 30. Yes, the rolling of the ship makes me sick.

EXERCISE XV.

1. We will remain on deck, for it is somewhat close below. 2. How quickly we cut through the waters! 3. We shall soon be at the mouth of the Weser. 4. Can we land at Bremerhaven? 5. Yes, we shall run in there and land at the pier. 6. See! A custom's ship is coming to meet us. 7. I have nothing dutiable. 8. We shall disembark within two hours. 9. Who sees to taking our baggage to the hotel? 10. Where are you going to stay? 11. I shall not remain in this city, I shall drive at once to the station. 12. They are very strict in¹ the examination of trunks. 13. If you have anything dutiable you should declare it at once. 14. I have only necessary things, all for my own use—linen, clothing, a few books, and the like. 15. All baggage is taken to the customhouse. 16. We will go there, we have not long to wait. 17. Those are my things. 18. This trunk, that traveling bag, this box, and that hatbox are mine. 19. Have you no pirated editions? No, they are all original editions. 20. Open your trunk, please. 21. Here is the key, do it yourself. 22. Please do not throw everything upside down. 23. Things that have been used² and articles necessary for travel are free of duty. 24. You must pay duty on this, or I must take it from you. 25. That, however, is prohibited, and I am obliged to confiscate it. 26. If you wish to get it again, you must apply to the collector of customs. 27. In this box I have mostly trifles. 28. Be careful in examining; there are fragile things in it. 29. I had merchandise in my trunk, and had to pay duty.

30. How much did you pay? 31. The duty amounted to ten per cent. of the value.

EXERCISE XVI.

1. Where is the station? 2. Around the corner, in that street. 3. The first train to Bremen will depart immediately. 4. I thought it had gone already. 5. This omnibus goes to the station; let us get in. 6. No, we will take a cab; we shall go faster. 7. Driver, to the station! 8. Drive on, coachman! I should not like to miss the train. 9. Here we are at the station; let's get out quickly. 10. Have you got your tickets yet? 11. No. Where do you get tickets for Bremen? 12. The ticket office is on the other side. 13. Is the office open? 14. Are you going first-class? 15. Yes. The fares are moderate, and the coaches are comfortable. 16. Second-class is good, but the express has only first-class. 17. Two tickets, first-class, to Bremen! 18. How much? Ten marks. 19. Where are you going? 20. I am going to Berlin. 21. Have you baggage? 22. Have you had your baggage weighed and checked? 23. Where is the baggage room? 24. How many kilograms free? 25. Have you got your check? 26. I have attended to all that. 27. Where is the waiting room? 28. The first-class waiting room is at the left. 29. Show your ticket to the doorkeeper and go in; I will be with you again in ten minutes. 30. How much free baggage do you allow here? 31. Only twenty-five kilograms, and you have an excess to the amount of six marks. 32. Here (is some-

thing) for your trouble. 33. Here is your gratuity. 34. Thank you very much. 35. Is that our train? 36. Yes, that is the express for Bremen. 37. I hope they will soon open the door of the waiting room. 38. All aboard, for Bremen! 39. Hurry, so that we may get good places. 40. We will take our seats in the same compartment. 41. Not in this compartment; this is a smoking car. 42. We will get into a compartment which is not for smokers⁴. 43. Smoking in this compartment is forbidden.

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Do you prefer to ride¹ backwards or forwards? 2. I prefer the back seats, but it is comfortable sitting² on the front seats³. 3. Here, sir! Get into this compartment. 4. The train will start in a moment; hurry up! 5. I will take these small parcels into the car with me; I can lay them under the seat. 6. I will take my hand bag with me into the car. 7. The conductor has just given the signal for departure. 8. They are ringing the bell for the third time. 9. The locomotive whistles; we are going to start. 10. The train that leaves at seven o'clock stops at no intermediate station⁴. 11. Show me your tickets, please. 12. The conductor asks for the tickets. 13. Have⁵ your tickets ready for the conductor. 14. Close the car door. 15. Will you lower the window? 16. You must not lean out of the⁶ window. 17. Would you like to change seats with me? 18. Very much; we shall then both sit more comfortable. 19. Where can I put my valise? 20. Up there in the rack. 21. There

isn't much room' in these coaches. 22. Put the umbrella in the rack. 23. It may fall out, the rack is already full. 24. A little air will do us good, may I open the coach window? 25. Are we far from the locomotive? 26. No, the train is not long; besides the tender and the baggage car there are only three coaches between us and the locomotive. 27. We shall soon pass over a viaduct. 28. Here is a down grade, and the road makes a curve; I hope the train will not jump the track. 29. In fact, we are going with extraordinary speed, but accidents seldom happen on this line.

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. There is a draught here; allow me to close the window. 2. The draught does not inconvenience me at all, but my wife cannot stand it. 3. Railroad accidents happen sometimes in Europe; yesterday in Bavaria two express trains collided. 4. It was a frightful collision. 5. The switchman made a mistake and brought the train on the wrong track. 6. Such a collision is here impossible, since there are¹ two tracks on the whole road. 7. The railway company has built a double track. 8. Do they have the air brake in Germany? 9. Yes, and they use also a self-acting railway brake. 10. Did you ever ride through a tunnel? 11. Yes, indeed, and also through deep cuts. 12. Why is the train stopping here? 13. This is the place where we meet the train from Bremen. 14. What is the name of this town? 15. Did you hear the name of this station? 16. No; it is only a stopping place for freight trains. 17. Do

you know how long we stop here? 18. How long do we stop at² this station? 19. Ten minutes stop! 20. Then we will get out. 21. Where is the refreshment room? 22. On the other side, at the right. 23. Do not cross the track. 24. We must not get out until the train has entirely stopped. 25. The engine is taking water. 26. The train is somewhat late. 27. Conductor, where do we change cars³? 28. Are you going direct to Berlin? 29. Is there no change of cars? 30. We are waiting here for the train from Berlin⁴. 31. Please let me see⁵ your time-table a moment? 32. Is this the latest time-table? 33. In a quarter of an hour the train ought to be here. 34. In the meantime we will step into the refreshment room and take a cup of coffee. 35. At the last station we had no time to take anything.

EXERCISE XIX.

1. All aboard for Berlin! 2. Be quick! We are going to leave at once. 3. Where is my compartment? I cannot find it again. 4. You should notice the number of the coach; it is the fifth. 5. You cannot go on the train which is about to arrive. 6. Why not, pray? 7. Because that train is an express which takes¹ only first-class passengers. 8. You have a second-class ticket; if you wish to go with us, you must get a supplementary ticket. 9. Where can I get it²? 10. At the office yonder, at the right; but you must hurry, the train has already been signaled. 11. Gentlemen, it is not allowed to stand on the platform. 12. Will you please get away from the track?

The train will arrive in a moment. 13. We have five minutes yet to wait, we will go into the waiting room. 14. Here comes the train. 15. Conductor, three places for Berlin! 16. Go farther down; in these coaches there are no more. 17. Let us go farther up; everything is taken here. 18. There is one more seat in this compartment, but it is unpleasant to sit so crowded. 19. The next station is Berlin. 20. We are at the station. 21. We are already at the Frederick street station. 22. The conductor is shouting, "All change!" 23. Where does one get one's baggage? 24. The porters are all numbered; give your check to a porter, he will see to it. 25. Porter, here is my check; bring me my baggage. 26. I have two valises and a trunk. 27. Coachman, put the trunk on the box, and drive me to the hotel. 28. Can you recommend to me a hotel in Berlin? 29. The Kaiserhof is a first-class hotel. 30. Do you know a good second-class hotel with moderate prices? 31. Where are you going to put up? 32. I am going to stay over night at the Central Hotel, opposite the station. 33. You will find good accommodations in that hotel. 34. If you are going to stay at the Kaiserhof, it would be better to take a cab. 35. I am going on foot, for the hotel is not far from the station.

EXERCISE XX.

1. In the largest of the Berlin hotels one finds elevators, restaurants, *cafés*, post and telegraph offices, railway ticket office, and baggage transportation office. 2. If the servants are not polite and

attentive, one should complain of them¹. 3. I wish to see the landlord. 4. Have you unoccupied rooms? 5. We wish a sitting room and two sleeping rooms. 6. I wish a front room in the second² story. 7. I do not like this room; it opens on the court and the view is not pretty. 8. Show me another room, a brighter one. 9. I wish a room at six marks, service and all included. 10. I am alone, I need only a sleeping room. 11. Where are you living? 12. I am living with Mrs. S., 27 King's street, on the third floor. 13. We wish three rooms in the third story. 14. The waiter will show you up immediately. 15. Waiter, show me the rooms. 16. This room does not suit me, haven't you others vacant? 17. There is not an unoccupied room in the whole house; all are taken. 18. I will take the room with two beds, in the first story. 19. What does the room cost a day? 20. Can I speak with the landlord? I would like to rent it by the day. 21. Have my things brought up. 22. Where is the bell? 23. The bell does not ring. 24. You need only to push on the button. 25. At what time do you dine at *table d'hôte*? 26. When is *table d'hôte*? 27. Promptly at six o'clock. 28. We will dine at *table d'hôte*; reserve two places for us.

EXERCISE XXI.

1. At what time does the morning express go to Düsseldorf? 2. I am going on that train. 3. How much do you have to pay for the sleeper¹? 4. Here is my baggage; to what does the excess amount? It is going to Halle. 5. Please give me my check, I wish to

go into the refreshment room. 6. Where is a compartment for smokers? 7. That is a compartment for women. 8. In this compartment there is no more room, everything is taken. 9. We are going by the first train. 10. The incoming train stops here only five minutes. 11. Where does this train go? 12. Is this the train for Dresden? 13. We have been waiting for a quarter of an hour; can't one get on yet? 14. Which is the train for Hanover? 15. When does the train arrive in Bonn? 16. Does our train stop in Leipsic? 17. How long does the train stop in Cologne? 18. Does this train go direct to Munich? 19. No, but there is a through coach to Vienna. 20. Does this train make connection in Frankfort for² Mayence? 21. We have purchased round-trip tickets to Coblenz. 22. I have no time to get a ticket, what shall I do? 23. This compartment is for those who do not smoke; it is not allowed to smoke here. 24. Shall we soon be in Hamburg? 25. Sir, I have had this place all the way from Cassel³; you must vacate the seat. 26. Have a glass of water and a slice of bread and butter brought to the car. 27. Get me something to eat. 28. The conductor took my ticket just before departing. 29. Conductor, you punched my ticket at the last station. 30. I have lost my ticket, or you kept it the first time⁴. 31. Where must I change? 32. You do not have to change until you reach Heidelberg⁵. 33. Please do not forget to tell me when we are there. 34. Where do they change cars⁶? 35. The train that has just left is an excursion train for Weimar.

36. Have you a railroad map of Germany? 37. I am traveling on business, but you are traveling for pleasure.

EXERCISE XXII.

1. Where is the depot? 2. Can one ride there on the street cars? 3. From which station do you go to Vienna? 4. At which station does the train from Hanover arrive? 5. Can you tell me how far it is to the station? 6. A half hour's walk¹, but only ten minutes by the street cars. 7. An omnibus line, too, runs there. 8. If you wish to go by the tramway, you must wait for the street car at the stopping place. 9. Where is this omnibus going? 10. Does this omnibus go through Linden street? 11. What omnibus do I take for² the German Theater? 12. Give me a transfer to the Zoological Garden. 13. Where must I change? 14. Sir, will you be so kind as to move along a little? 15. Is there another seat on top? 16. There are two places inside, will you go in? 17. No, we will go up on the top. 18. Conductor, stop at Charles street, please; I wish to get off there. 19. Have the driver stop here, I wish to get out; I have some business to attend to here. 20. Your fare, please! 21. Let me off at Opera Square. 22. Be careful not to fall. 23. Now we will go back to the hotel. 24. Sir, have you a passport? 25. Please write your name and occupation in the register. 26. Are you acquainted here? 27. No, but I have letters of introduction to the American Ambassador and to the Consul. 28. The police supervision is now very strict; you must provide yourself with a passport, if

you intend to remain here for some time. 29. I am rooming for the present in a hotel, but next week I shall move into private apartments. 30. We shall rent a furnished room. 31. I have rented a summer residence in the mountains. 32. I shall spend all the summer there. 33. The surrounding country is beautiful.

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Are you going to pass the summer in¹ the country, or here in the city? 2. We intend to remain two months in Berlin; therefore, we wish to rent a room in a private hotel. 3. In Berlin it is difficult to get dwelling rooms and sleeping rooms at moderate prices. 4. There are in Berlin several family boarding houses, or, as they are called in Berlin, *Pensionate*. 5. In these boarding houses you pay from five to eight marks a day, or from one hundred to two hundred marks a month. 6. Sir, be so kind as to follow me. 7. Here is your room, please step in. 8. Please give me the key to my room, I will leave² it in the door. 9. Have the chambermaid bring me fresh water and a light at once. 10. Is that filtered water, or water from the waterworks? 11. We drink mostly Seltzer water, mineral water, or water with a little wine. 12. Shall I bring you a bottle of wine? 13. What does it cost a bottle³? 14. Three, four, five, and six marks, according to⁴ the quality. 15. Thank you; bring me rather a decanter of ice water. 16. There are no glasses here, and no towels; tell the chambermaid to⁵ bring some. 17. How can one call the waiter? 18. Pull this cord. 19. When

do you wish to be called in the morning? 20. The porter is to awaken us at six o'clock. 21. Brush out this commode; it is not clean. 22. The bed seems hard and is poorly made. 23. Will you put another blanket on the bed, and set the match box on the table? 24. Shall I strike a light? 25. The servant can make the room in my absence.

EXERCISE XXIV.

1. If any one asks for me, say that I have gone to the exposition, and shall not be back until late¹. 2. If any one asks for me, say that I shall be home again at seven o'clock. 3. I am at home to no one²; I wish to rest a little. 4. Can I speak to Mr. B.? 5. You must wait for the proper time to make a call. 6. Announce me, please. 7. Have I the honor of speaking with Mr. B.? 8. Sir, two Americans have inquired for you; they left no cards, and I could not retain their names. 9. They will call on you again to-morrow morning. 10. I should like to know who can have come already, immediately on my arrival. 11. Have you made out my bill? 12. How much is³ my bill? 13. Did you charge the wine in my bill? 14. There must be an error here; we have had no wine. 15. On the fifteenth of next month I am going to move. 16. These rooms are too high-priced. 17. Is breakfast ready? 18. Will you breakfast with us? 19. Do you prefer tea for breakfast, or coffee? 20. I drink coffee without cream and sugar, but my friend takes both in his⁴. 21. May I offer you another cup? 22. My coffee is not sweet enough,

shall I help myself? 23. May I ask you for an egg? 24. I would like to have a biscuit or a roll. 25. Will you be so kind as to pass me the ham? 26. Please give me a little bit more. 27. Do you like chocolate? 28. What have you for breakfast? 29. We have fruits, cold fowl, chocolate, tea, and coffee. 30. Can we have a lunch at any time of day? 31. Waiter, bring another knife, fork, spoon, and two napkins.

EXERCISE XXV.

1. This chicken is excellent; it is neither too fat nor too lean. 2. Would you like a wing or a leg? 3. If you will allow me, I will eat some of this fruit. 4. Certainly! Take what you like without ceremony. 5. After I have breakfasted, I shall walk awhile. 6. Will you go along? The weather is so beautiful. 7. Waiter, these shoes are wet; have the porter dry them and black them. 8. Will you also brush my clothes? 9. Which do you like best, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, apricots, oranges, or grapes? 10. I like them all; I like, also, currants, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, and strawberries. 11. Try this wine; it is six years old and of the best quality. 12. Thank you, I have eaten and drunk enough. I will taste the wine another time. 13. Very well, I will go to my room and dress; then we will go out at once. 14. Waiter, you may take away the things and wipe off the table. 15. To-morrow we will make a little excursion into the country, but to-day we will see the sights of the city. 16. We will visit the art collections and the museums. 17. First of all we

shall visit the renowned royal museums and the National Gallery. 18. There are, also, many theaters and places of amusement in Berlin. 19. Will you ride, drive, or go on foot? 20. We will take a first-class cab; it costs only a mark and a half² by the hour. 21. Help me in³. 22. Coachman, drive us to Leipsic street. 23. Set me down at the corner of William street. 24. Help me out⁴. 25. Stop at Opera Square; I must attend to an errand⁵.

EXERCISE XXVI.

1. Does this street go to the Old Museum? 2. Which is the nearest way to the post office? 3. There must be some letters for me at the post office. 4. Is this the office for letters held until called for¹? 5. Across the court, straight ahead! 6. Are there *poste restante* letters here for Mr. L.? 7. You must prove your identity; have you a passport? 8. Please send the letters and papers that come for me to my residence, Bellevue street, number eleven, second floor. 9. The postman has just brought a letter for you; twenty pfennigs due. 10. But it is postpaid, how comes that? 11. The postage was insufficient, and the charge on letters with insufficient postage is the same as² on letters not prepaid. 12. If you please, five twenty pfennig stamps³. 13. The postage for a registered letter is twenty-five pfennigs extra. 14. There is an additional charge of twenty-five pfennigs upon registered letters⁴. 15. Please register this letter for Dresden. 16. I would like to have this letter registered. 17. When is the National

Gallery open to the public? 18. This morning I received an admission ticket for to-day's session of the Reichstag. 19. To whom have I to apply to obtain admission? 20. Does one need a ticket of admission to see the royal castle? 21. I have been out for a long time; I have been running around the city all day, and now I am going home. 22. The walk to the post office has given^s me an appetite.

EXERCISE XXVII.

1. Here we are at home. 2. Before we dine, I must write a letter to my friend in Vienna. 3. Waiter, bring me writing materials—paper, pen, ink, envelopes, and inkstand. 4. Here is no penholder, and I prefer steel pens. 5. Waiter, will you do an errand for me? You may buy for me a quire of writing paper, at the stationer's around the corner. 6. You have no blotting paper; use this. 7. On what days do letters arrive from America? 8. I have finished writing the letter; take it to the post office for me. 9. Until how late can one mail letters which are to go out to-day? 10. I wonder if my old friend B. is in Berlin. This letter is from him; I recognize the handwriting. 11. Yes, he is living in Potsdam street. 12. I have lost my paper cutter and my paper weight. 13. My friend has given me a beautiful waste-paper basket. 14. I do not write rapidly, but plainly. 15. You have written the word incorrectly. 16. In fact, the whole sentence is wrong. 17. Let me have a sheet of letter paper. 18. I will write down what you have said.

19. Take a copy of this letter, before I send it to the post office. 20. I will write to him by return mail¹. 21. Why did he not write out these words? 22. I wrote the letter in great haste; one can scarcely read it. 23. Wait a moment, I have not yet written the address. 24. How long is a letter on the way from here to Italy? 25. At what time does the post office close?

EXERCISE XXVIII.

1. Dinner must now be ready. 2. Be so kind as to take a seat near me. 3. Would you like a little soup? 4. The soup is excellent, I beg you for a little more. 5. Do you drink red wine or white wine? 6. Thank you, I drink no wine and no beer. 7. Will you have a piece of this roast beef? 8. It looks very tender. 9. Do you eat no vegetables with your meat? 10. Will you pass me the mashed potatoes? 11. I will carve the chicken. 12. I beg you for the gravy. 13. May I give you some of the dressing? 14. Will you be so kind as to give me a little of the lean meat? 15. The cauliflower looks inviting. 16. Your friend eats little. 17. The dinner tasted excellent to me. 18. Waiter, change the plates, bring other knives, forks, and dessert spoons. 19. Afterwards you may bring the dessert. 20. I beg you for a piece of bread and some butter. 21. I beg you for a little bread and butter. 22. Shall I pare your apple for you? 23. Is this roast to¹ your taste? 24. Can one dine in one's room? 25. What does it cost for *table d'hôte*²? 26. How many places have you reserved for us? 27. What do you call this dish?

28. Will you bring me the bill of fare and the list of wines? 29. In the eating houses one can dine *à la carte* or at fixed prices. 30. At a fixed price one gets soup, three or four dishes according to choice, dessert, as much bread as one likes³, and a bottle of wine.

EXERCISE XXIX.

1. In this restaurant are many people, but yonder in the corner, at the left, is a table with two comfortable seats that are not occupied. 2. Waiter, to-day's menu! All right, sir! 3. Do you wish no fish? No fish. 4. Do you like your meat well roasted or rare? 5. Let me give you a piece of this roast. 6. If you please¹. 7. How do you find the roast? 8. You have given me too much. 9. Please give me only half of that, a small piece is sufficient. 10. Here is salt, pepper, vinegar and oil; make the salad. 11. What kind of dessert shall we take? 12. Which do you prefer, beer or wine? 13. Neither². 14. I will draw the cork with this corkscrew. 15. May I pour out a glass of wine for you? 16. Pour a little water in it³. 17. Ladies, I drink to your health! 18. Pour out a glass of water for me. 19. How many courses do you have for dinner at this hotel? 20. Waiter, bring us the bill; can you make change? 21. You gave me twenty marks. The bill is twelve marks, hence you receive back eight marks. 22. Will you change a ten-mark piece for me, and give me some small change? 23. Here is the receipted bill. 24. The tea is too weak and the coffee too strong. 25. I must add a little water. 26. Take another cup of

tea. 27. I never drink more than one cup. 28. Can one get here some cold meat for⁴ supper? 29. I would like a few oysters. 30. I like cucumbers, both fresh and pickled.

EXERCISE XXX.

1. He has kept three places for us, and we engaged only two. 2. Sir, have you given your order? 3. Yes, waiter, I ordered a beefsteak of you a long time ago¹. 4. I did not order that; bring us, please, what we order. 5. I eat white bread and brown bread. 6. I eat stewed meat, fried meat, and roast meat. 7. We eat roast beef, smoked beef, salt meat, sirloin of beef, veal cutlets, sweet bread, mutton chops, pork, salt pork, sausages, turkey, and chicken. 8. Do you like eggs hard boiled or soft? 9. We like omelets and sandwiches. 10. I like also jellies, preserves, ices, and ice cream. 11. What kind of ice cream do you wish, lemon or vanilla? 12. What kind of vegetables do you eat? 13. I eat beans, carrots, beats, turnips, potatoes, green peas, and radishes. 14. Do you wish coffee with milk? 15. No, I wish cream; but my friend takes no cream. 16. What kinds of ice cream have you? 17. Have you read the morning papers? 18. What news is² there in them? 19. Are the evening papers out³ yet? 20. I have read yesterday's paper, but not to-day's. 21. Is⁴ there a review of the new play in to-day's paper? 22. Have you American newspapers? 23. Read this editorial on foreign affairs. 24. Here, waiter, is your fee. 25. Waiters receive no pay from the employer. 26. Yesterday I was up late; I usually remain up late.⁵

27. This evening I must go to bed early. 28. Now I must go home; I wish you a good night's rest⁶.

EXERCISE XXXI.

1. Here is a telegram for you, sir. 2. I wish to answer immediately by telegram. 3. Where is the nearest telegraph office? 4. Quite near¹, in Cook street. 5. Can I write my dispatch in the office? 6. Can one telegraph to Rome in German? 7. How many words may a simple dispatch contain? 8. Is it allowed to telegraph in cipher? 9. What does a simple dispatch to Munich cost? 10. How much does a dispatch of twenty words cost? 11. Are the punctuation marks counted? 12. No, but the address of the one addressed and the signature of the sender are counted. 13. Will the message be sent out to-day? 14. I would like to have a thousand francs paid by telegraph² to a gentleman in Paris. 15. Here is his address and the telegram. 16. I beg you for a receipt. 17. Can I send a cablegram to Detroit, Michigan, in America? 18. I would like to speak by telephone with a friend; where is a public telephone office? 19. We have a telephone here in the house. 20. The list of possessors of telephones lies here. 21. His number is five hundred thirty-six. 22. Call up the central to have the desired connection made. 23. Hello, central! I wish to speak with five hundred thirty-six. 24. The telephone is a wonderful invention.

EXERCISE XXXII.

1. Where is there¹ a banker? 2. Can I get my money changed there²? 3. Where is the nearest

exchange office? 4. At³ Hiller's; he does a large banking business. 5. In what street is his place of business? 6. In Behren street, straight ahead. 7. Where can I exchange my money most advantageously? 8. I wish to exchange American money for German money. 9. What do you give on a dollar⁴? 10. I have a draft on you. 11. I have a sight draft for⁵ five hundred marks on your house. 12. Please give me two hundred fifty marks in bank notes, one hundred marks in gold, and the rest I would like to deposit on call. 13. Give me, please, bank notes; mostly tens, fives, and ones. 14. I have no money with me, but I am expecting some every day. 15. What is a dollar worth⁶ here? 16. Sir, that piece is counterfeit; we will not take it. 17. Please give me small change for two marks. 18. I have a letter of credit; will you give me, please, three hundred marks on it? 19. I have a draft from your correspondent in Paris. 20. Do you wish it cashed immediately? 21. Here is your money, sir; see if it is right. 22. This bill of exchange is not yet due, but I will discount it. 23. What is the rate of discount⁷? 24. That bill of exchange is payable at sight, but this is payable ten days after sight. 25. It shall be accepted. 26. It shall be honored.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

1. Have you been at the banker's? 2. No; but I was at¹ the exchange. 3. Was the market dull or brisk? 4. Railroad stocks have fallen much, but bank stock has risen. 5. The great banking house of

Lehmann & Bauer has failed. 6. The millionaire Hiller has become bankrupt. 7. The firm is insolvent and has stopped payment. 8. Their liabilities amount to about half a million. 9. He has given² me a note for seven hundred marks, on a year's time³. 10. I must raise some money and take up my note. 11. Make⁴ me out a receipt. 12. I have been at the banker's to draw some money. 13. Will you please make me out a draft on the house of Drexel & Co., New York? 14. Here we are at the jeweler's; I bought a stem-winder of him, and it does not keep good time⁵; it gains a minute a day. 15. My watch has run down; I think the mainspring is broken. 16. I will have it wound, cleaned, and regulated. 17. This watch has excellent works. 18. This watch key does not fit my watch. 19. Will you repair my watch? 20. The hour hand is broken, and the works are out of order. 21. The case is of silver, but the chain is of gold. 22. I wish to buy a bracelet and a diamond ring. 23. This stone is genuine and the pearls are real, too; but these earrings and bracelets are imitation.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

1. A few buttons are wanting on my coat, and the seam has ripped in two places. 2. Where is there a tailor who does mending¹? 3. I wish, also, to have these shoes fixed. 4. Where does the shoemaker live? He is to put new soles on these shoes, and repair the heels. 5. Will you take my measure, and make me a pair of shoes? 6. Make the shoes somewhat easy over the instep. 7. I wish fine leather for the

uppers, and thick soles². 8. Make them according to the fashion, neither pointed nor square, and not with high heels. 9. I would like to have a pair of pumps made. 10. I wish them to fit exactly, but not to pinch. 11. These shoes are too tight; make the others so that they will be comfortable³. 12. Sir, you will be satisfied with me; I will serve you according to your desire⁴. 13. There comes the tailor, do you wish to see him? 14. Yes, have him come in. 15. Have you samples of fine cloth? 16. What color do you wish? 17. I wish French cloth of good quality, and I prefer blue. 18. This cloth is fine, smooth, and durable; how much is it a yard? 19. Make me a pair of trousers, two vests, and a coat. 20. Take my measure for⁵ a suit. 21. I must have them, without fail, on Friday. 22. Send them to my residence for me. 23. I will try on the trousers and the coat. 24. The trousers fit me⁶ well, but the coat is too tight under the arms, does not fit in the waist⁷, and does not sit well here. 25. Those are slight defects; one can easily remedy them. 26. The fashion changes often; trousers are not worn so wide now as three months ago.

EXERCISE XXXV.

1. Are you the laundress? 2. I have some soiled linen to give you. 3. I have made a little parcel of it, and have written out the list. 4. The collars, cuffs, and shirts must be white and well ironed. 5. Bring back the washing promptly at six o'clock Wednesday evening, without fail, because I intend to go away immediately thereafter. 6. Also, bring the

bill at the same time; I will pay it. 7. Has the laundress brought back my linen? 8. Yes, I laid it on a chair in your room. 9. Are there bathrooms¹ here in the house? 10. I should like to take a warm bath; cold baths I do not like. 11. I wish to bathe at once; how warm is² the water? 12. Here is a bathing gown and two towels. 13. There are several swimming schools in the city, but I have neither the time nor the desire to learn to swim. 14. I look sick, and in fact I am not well. 15. I do not know what is the matter with me. 16. Do you know an American physician? 17. I wish to send for³ him. 18. Is there a drug store in the vicinity of the hotel? 19. Yes, at the end of the street. 20. I do not like to take medicine, I hope it will not be serious⁴. 21. Here is a barber's shop; I will step in and have my hair⁵ cut. 22. All right, I will wait for you in Café Bauer. 23. Hair cut, please! 24. Cut my hair, please. 25. Shave me. 26. I wish to be shaved⁶. 27. Shave my whole face⁷. 28. Leave⁸ only my mustache. 29. My beard is harsh and my face somewhat tender; take your sharpest razor. 30. Your razor is not sharp enough, it pulls⁹. 31. How much¹⁰?

EXERCISE XXXVI.

1. Excuse me, how do I get to¹ Dorothy street? 2. Go one block straight ahead, then it is the first street at the right. 3. Does this street lead to the castle? 4. It does not lead there; you are going in the opposite direction. 5. Which is the nearest way to the ethnological museum? 6. Turn about and take

the first street on the left. 7. I am not acquainted with² this part of the city; is this the way to Belle Alliance Square? 8. How far is it from here to the Tiergarten? 9. About a half hour's walk; go up this street, and turn to the right. 10. How do you go from here to³ the opera house? 11. You cannot miss the way; go down this street, then to the left. 12. Unter den Linden is a very busy street. 13. Let us go over to the other side. 14. Let us go across. 15. Let us go over the pavement. 16. We will cross the castle bridge. 17. The sidewalks in Berlin are good and broad. 18. Driver, this way! Are you engaged? 19. We will take you by the hour⁴. 20. Drive up William street, across Paris Square, and into the Tiergarten. 21. Drive slowly, we are not in a hurry. 22. We have driven for two hours. 23. We have taken a drive of two hours and a quarter. 24. Show me your schedule of fares; you ask too much. 25. Here is your fee. 26. On my word, I am tired. 27. When one has his room in the fourth story, it would be more convenient to ride up in an elevator. 28. I do not like to climb so many stairs. 29. In America all good hotels have elevators, but in Germany elevators are seldom to be found. 30. Here, too, they go up very slowly.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

1. What shall we do this evening? 2. I am going to the theater, will you go with me? 3. Is there a play this evening¹? 4. What is to be given? 5. What is the play about²? Is it in prose or in verse?

6. There is no play this evening³. 7. William Tell will be played to-night. 8. Which is the best theater here? 9. I consider the German Theater the best⁴ for tragedies, dramas, and comedies, but the Royal Theater is good. 10. There are now twenty-five theaters in Berlin. 11. What time does the theater begin? 12. The play begins at six o'clock. 13. When is it over⁵? 14. When is it through⁶? 15. Is the company good? 16. To be sure; it is a permanent troop. 17. Have you secured your tickets yet? 18. When is the ticket office open? 19. Can you get me a ticket for⁷ the first row of the second gallery? 20. Which are the best seats? 21. I have taken a box in the first circle. 22. My friend has subscribed for a box in the Royal Opera House. 23. Can one get reserved seats? 24. Yes, but you must buy your tickets in advance, at the day office. 25. In the advance sale of seats you must pay fifty pfennigs extra⁸. 26. They are⁹ cheaper at the door¹⁰. 27. One can get reserved seats in the parquet. 28. What do the seats in the parquet cost? 29. Give me a seat in a box.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. I have brought the text with me, but we have no program; will you not get one? 2. You have no opera glass; I wonder if I can rent¹ one. 3. Please lend me your opera glass. 4. May I ask you for your program a² moment? 5. The audience is small³. 6. There is a large audience⁴. 7. The house is full; it is always well patronized by the better classes⁵. 8. The German Theater is a very popular theater; every

seat is frequently sold⁶. 9. In Berlin fashionable women⁷ go in the parquet as well as⁸ in the boxes, but in several Paris theaters women are not admitted to⁹ the parquet; they go mostly in the boxes of the first or second circle. 10. In this program are given the names of all the actors in all the theaters for this evening. 11. Have you seen the list of plays for the coming week? 12. Who plays the principal rôle in this piece? 13. I do not know the names of the actors, so I will buy a program. 14. In Germany Shakespeare's plays are often given. 15. What is the name of the actress who plays Juliet to-morrow night? 16. The musicians are all there; the overture will soon begin. 17. Be quiet¹⁰! The curtain is rising. 18. The scenery and the costumes are wondrously beautiful. 19. The background represents an Alpine scene. 20. The chandelier is magnificent; they have electric lights here. 21. Who is the author of the play? 22. The play was given last week for the first time, and was received with great applause. 23. The author and the principal¹¹ actors are called out repeatedly every evening.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. I have been told that Mr. Ritter, who plays the rôle of Hamlet, was hissed. 2. He is excellent in comedy, but is not fitted for tragic rôles. 3. This actress is beautiful and has a charming voice, but her acting is not natural. 4. It is her first appearance, hence she is somewhat embarrassed. 5. And yet she receives an enormous salary, and is engaged for two years. 6. To-morrow she will appear as Joan of Arc

in the Maid of Orleans. 7. The actors do not know their parts by heart; they stand always close to the prompter's box. 8. One can even hear the prompter read the parts; it is not at all pleasant to hear a thing like that¹. 9. Now the curtain falls; the heat here is unbearable; shall we not go into the *foyer*? 10. Let us go there. 11. Which is² the way to the crush room? 12. Wait a moment, I wish to leave my hat and overcoat in the cloakroom. 13. In the *foyer* and in the passage-ways it is crowded full; it is not pleasant to push about in so great a crowd. 14. Let us go into the theater *café* and take a little refreshment; we have still time to take an ice or a dish of ice cream, for the intermission lasts a quarter of an hour. 15. The intermission will be over directly, let us go in again. 16. Let us go back to our places, the bell already has rung³.

EXERCISE XL.

1. I should like to hear some good singing; what is to be given in opera to-day? 2. This evening a comic opera is to be given, but to-morrow Tannhäuser will be produced. 3. Yesterday Miss Kleist sang in Faust; she is a magnificent singer. 4. The first soprano, the tenor, and the bass were all excellent. 5. I did not like the duet, but the solo, at the end of the second act, and the choruses exceeded my expectations. 6. Shall we go to¹ the concert or to² the ball? 7. I like to dance, let us rather go to the ball. 8. Here we are in the dancing hall. 9. They already are engaging partners, please present me to your sister. 10. Miss Menzel, may I ask you for the honor

of dancing the next waltz with you? 11. I am sorry, but I am already engaged. 12. I never dance waltzes, but I have a quadrille unengaged. 13. May I offer you my arm? 14. It is late; the company is breaking up, we must take our leave.

15. The lectures at the university begin this week. 16. I am going to attend the university. 17. I shall study philosophy, but my friend is studying law. 18. I have already elected my courses. 19. I am attending the lectures of Professor Wagner on^s political economy; he has a large audience. 20. I have passed my examination, and soon I shall graduate. 21. My friend failed at his examination, and his chum was expelled. 22. The young man was a freshman. 23. Student life in Germany is very different from that in the United States.

EXERCISE XLI.

1. Go to the bookdealer's and get me a German dictionary and a guide to¹ Berlin. 2. I must make a few purchases. 3. Perhaps one may know² by³ my accent that I am⁴ a foreigner. 4. What store do you recommend for the purchase of linen? 5. It is better to buy in the large stores; there they have fixed prices. 6. How much does that cost? 7. How much do you ask for that? 8. What is the price of it? 9. How dear is that? 10. That is very high. 11. That is not cheap. 12. It seems that you overcharge. 13. Have you nothing better? 14. That is not what I wish⁵. 15. I think that too dear. 16. I would like to see the latest that you have. 17. That is the latest there is, and it is very tasty. 18. If you will not let

it go for less⁶, I will not take it. 19. I am giving it to you at cost; I cannot give it to you for less. 20. We will split the difference. 21. I cannot do that; we sell only at fixed prices. 22. Where is the silk department? 23. On the other side, please. 24. Will you show me some silk gloves of various colors? 25. Take the trouble to go up one story⁷. 26. This pair is too large and this too small. 27. What size do you wear? 28. Will you allow me to try on this pair? 29. I will take these. 30. How much does that make all together? 31. I will pay you for them at once. 32. Where shall I send the things? 33. Here is your change⁸; I thank you very much. 34. Can you send them to the hotel for me? 35. When can I have them? 36. I must have them Monday evening. 37. Will you pack them for me in a box? 38. My address is Bellevue street, number twenty-three, second story. 39. Where is the cash counter? 40. Please give me a receipted bill. 41. I must go home at once and pack my trunk; to-morrow morning at five o'clock I shall leave for Paris. 42. I am delighted with Berlin, and would like to remain longer; but my leave of absence is at an end and I must go. 43. Tell the waiter he is to awaken me at four o'clock, I depend upon him. 44. Engage a cab in time, and have my things brought down. 45. Be so kind as to make out my bill. 46. I have already made it out. 47. That is not quite right⁹; these things I have not received, and for one week I have already paid. 48. You are right, I made a mistake there. 49. Here is the money; is that right? 50. Quite right. Allow me to receipt and stamp the bill.

NOTES TO EXERCISES.

The Roman numerals (II., etc.) refer to the number of the Exercise. The Arabic figures (1, etc.) to the superior figures (1) in the body of the Exercises.

II. 1. etwas Anderes. 2. bei ihm. 3. nicht wahr? 4. giebt. 5. Use the present tense. 6. von mir.

III. 1. Wie geht's Ihnen? 2. Was macht er? 3. bei. 4. daß ich.

IV. 1. Kaffee mit Milch. 2. Sollen. 3. fünfzig (Pfennige).

V. 1. heißt. 2. auf. 3. Doch (or Allerdings). 4. daß ich. 5. macht. 6. daran schuld, daß.

VI. 1. steht. 2. schon. 3. noch immer. 4. es hat geklingelt. 5. steht. 6. voran'. 7. dazu.

VIII. 1. Man deutete mit den Fingern auf ihn. 2. Ich freue mich auf.

IX. 1. daß er.

X. 1. wird. 2. bei uns zur Gewohnheit.

XI. 1. In welchem Monat stehen wir? or Welchen Monat haben wir?

XII. 1. von der Regenseite. 2. vor. 3. Heute ist Tauwetter.

XIII. 1. Wie viel. 2. nach. 3. nach. 4. geht ins. 5. messe. 6. ist schon.

XIV. 1. bei Ihnen. 2. mit. 3. mit. 4. dauern. 5. wenn.

XV. 1. bei. 2. Gebrauchte Sachen.

XVI. 1. Wie viel die Billette? 2. Baggage is not checked as with us; but a receipt, or printed slip, is given, with which the owner reclaims baggage at destination. 3. für sechs Mark Übergewicht. 4. für Nichtraucher.

XVII. 1. Sitzen Sie lieber. 2. es setzt sich bequem. 3. In Germany what we call the front seat is called the *Rücksitz*, and the back seat the *Vordersitz*, since they name the seat from the position of the one occupying it, as riding backwards or as facing the front. 4. nirgends. 5. halten. 6. zum. 7. Man sitzt sehr eng.

XVIII. 1. liegen. 2. auf. 3. wo werden die Wagen gewechselt? 4. Berliner Zug. 5. Bitte, erlauben Sie mir.

XIX. 1. befördert. 2. Wo ist es zu haben? 3. aussteigen.

XX. 1. das Personal. 2. In Germany the first floor, or ground floor, is called *Erdbgeschoß*, or *Parterre*, and is not counted in numbering the stories. Hence our third floor is called second story in German.

XXI. 1. für die Benutzung des Schlafwaggons. 2. an den Zug nach. 3. schon von Kassel her. 4. gleich. 5. bis Heidelberg. 6. Wo findet der Wagenwechsel statt?

XXII. 1. Eine halbe Stunde zu Fuß. 2. Mit welchem Omnibus komme ich nach?

XXIII. 1. auf. 2. stecken lassen. 3. Was kostet die Flasche? 4. je nach. 5. sie möge.

XXIV. 1. komme erst spät wieder zurück. 2. für niemand. 3. beträgt. 4. dazu.

XXV. 1. Vor allem. 2. eine Mark fünfzig. 3. einsteigen. 4. aussteigen. 5. ich habe etwas zu besorgen.

XXVI. 1. Amt für die postlagernden Briefe. 2. die ungenügend frankierten Briefe werden wie.....taxiert. 3. Briefmarken zu, (or à), zwanzig Pfennig. 4. Eingeschriebene Briefe zahlen. 5. gemacht.

XXVII. 1. mit um'gehender Post.

XXVIII. 1. nach. 2. Was kostet das Couvert, (or Gedeck), an der table d'hôte? 2. Brot nach Belieben.

XXIX. 1. Wenn ich bitten darf. 2. Keines von beiden, or Beides nicht. 3. dazu. 4. zum.

XXX. 1. schon lange. 2. Was steht Neues. 3. sind..... erschienen. 4. Steht. 5. lange. 6. schlafen Sie wohl.

XXXI. 1. Ganz in der Nähe. 2. durch telegraphische Anweisung.

XXXII. 1. Wo wohnt. 2. bei ihm. 3. Bei. 4. Wie berechnen Sie den Dollar? 5. von. 6. Wie viel gilt ein Dollar hier? 7. Wie viel rechnen Sie Diskont?

XXXIII. 1. auf. 2. ausgestellt. 3. auf die Dauer von einem Jahr. 4. Schreiben Sie. 5. sie geht nicht richtig.

XXXIV. 1. der Ausbesserungen übernimmt. 2. Ich wünsche das Oberleder fein, und die Sohlen dick. 3. daß sie mir ganz bequem sitzen. 4. nach Wunsch. 5. zu. 6. sitzen mir. 7. schließt nicht in der Taille.

XXXV. 1. Bäder. 2. Wie viel Grad hat. 3. holen lassen. 4. von Bedeutung. 5. mir das Haar. 6. mich barbieren (or rasieren) (zu) lassen. 7. den ganzen Bart. 8. Lassen Sie..... stehen. 9. es reißt mich. 10. Was bekommen Sie?

XXXVI. 1. Wo komme ich nach. 2. in. 3. Wo geht es hier nach. 4. nach der Zeit.

XXXVII. 1. Ist heute Theater? 2. Wovon handelt das Stück? 3. Es wird heute nicht gespielt. 4. für die beste Bühne. 5. zu Ende. 6. aus. 7. in. 8. Zuschlag. 9. kommen. 10. Abendkasse.

XXXVIII. 1. geliehen bekommen. 2. auf einen. 3. Das Haus ist schlecht besetzt. 4. Das Haus ist stark besetzt. 5. von der vornehmen Welt. 6. es wird häufig ausverkauft. 7. die Damen der feinen Welt. 8. sowohl ins Parkett als. 9. in. 10. Still! 11. bedeutendern.

XXXIX. 1. so etwas. 2. Wo führt. 3. es hat schon geklingelt.

XL. 1. in. 2. auf. 3. über.

XLI. 1. Führer durch. 2. mich erkennen. 3. an. 4. als. 5. das Gewünschte. 6. billiger. 7. Bemühen Sie sich eine Treppe hoch. 8. Hier ist was Sie herausbekommen. 9. Das stimmt nicht ganz.

VOCABULARY.

After a noun are given the gender, the formation of the genitive singular (excepting feminines), and the nominative plural, if in use. A dash indicates that the nominative plural is the same as that of the singular. Verbs having irregular forms are so marked, and given in the list at the close of the vocabulary. The auxiliary is given when the verb takes *sein* only. The abbreviations used are:

<i>acc.</i> accusative	<i>m.</i> masculine
<i>adj.</i> adjective	<i>n.</i> neuter
<i>adv.</i> adverb	<i>nom.</i> nominative
<i>conj.</i> conjunction	<i>part.</i> participle, participial
<i>dat.</i> dative	<i>pers.</i> person
<i>decl.</i> declined, declension	<i>pl.</i> plural
<i>Eng.</i> English	<i>pref.</i> prefix.
<i>f.</i> feminine	<i>prep.</i> preposition(s)
<i>fr.</i> from	<i>pro.</i> pronoun
<i>Fr.</i> French	<i>pron.</i> pronounce, pronunciation
<i>gen.</i> genitive	<i>reg.</i> regular
<i>imp.</i> impersonal(ly)	<i>rel.</i> relative
<i>incl.</i> indeclinable	<i>R. R.</i> railroad
<i>insep.</i> inseparable	<i>sing.</i> singular
<i>inter.</i> interrogative	<i>sep.</i> separable
<i>intr.</i> intransitive	<i>tr.</i> transitive
<i>irreg.</i> irregular	<i>w.</i> with

a, an, ein, eine, ein.

aboard, all — ! ein'steigen !
irreg. (sein).

about, ungefähr'.

above, up stairs, oben.

abscond, durch'brennen, irreg.
(*intr.*, sein), aus'treten, *irreg.*
(sein).

absence, Ab'wesenheit, f.

absent, ab'wesend.

accent, Aus'sprache, f.

accept, acceptie'ren.

accident, Un'glücksfall, m.
-(e)s, *pl.* -fälle.

accommodate, un'terbringen,
irreg.

accommodation(s), Bewir'-
tung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

according to, nach, prep. w. dat.

accustom, gewöhnen (to, an
w. acc.).

acquaintance, to make one's
—, kennen (*irreg.*) lernen.

acquainted, bekannt, part. adj.
(*fr.* be kennen).

acquire, erwerben, irreg.

across, hinü'ber, adv. or sep.
pref.; über, *prep. w. dat. or*
acc., adv., sep. or insep. pref.

act, handeln; spielen. Akt, m.
-es, *pl.* -e.

acting, Spiel, n. -es, pl. -e.

actor, Schau'spieler, m. -s,
pl. -.

actress, Schau'spielerin, f., pl.
-innen.

add (by pouring), zu'gießen,
irreg.

additional charge, Auf'schlag,
m. -es, pl. -schläge, Zu'=
schlag, m.

address (a question), richten
(*to, an, w. acc.*). Adres'se, *f.*,
pl. -n, Auf'schrift, *f.*, *pl.* -en,
Ü'berschrift, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

addressed, the one —, Adres'=
sat', *m. -en, pl. -en.*

admission, Zu'tritt, m. -(e)s ;
— ticket, Ein'trittskarte, *f.*,
pl. -n.

admit, zu'lassen, irreg.

advance, steigen, irreg. (sein) ;
in —, vorher' ; — sale, Vor'=
verkauf, *m. -(e)s, pl. -käufe.*

advantageous(ly), vor'teilhaft.

advise, raten, irreg. (dat.).

affair, Sache, f., pl. -n ; An'=
gelegenheit, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

after, nachdem', conj. ; nach,
prep. w. dat., adv., sep.
pref.

afternoon, Nach'mittag, m.
-(e)s, *pl.* -e.

afterwards, nachher'.

again, wie'der, adv., sep. or
insep. pref.

age, Alter, n. -s, pl. - ; of —,
mündig ; **ten years of —,**
zehn Jahre alt.

ago, vor, prep. w. dat. ; three
weeks ago yesterday, gestern
vor drei Wochen.

ah, ach !

ahead, voran', voraus', adv.
or sep. pref. ; **straight —, ge=**
rade aus.

air, Luft, f., pl. Lüfte.

air brake, Luft'bremse, f., pl.
-n.

all, all, ganz ; all the same,
ei'nerlei, alles eins ; (*the*
whole) der ganze, &c.

allow, gestatten, erlauben (*both used w. dat. of pers. and acc. of thing*); bewilligen.

almost, fast.

alone, allein'.

along, entlang', *adv., prep., commonly follows acc. or gen.*

Alpine scene, Al'penscene, *f., pl. -n.*

already, schon, bereits'.

also, auch.

always, immer.

ambassador, Gesandte, *m. -n, pl. -n.*

America, Ame'rika, *n. -s.*

American, amerika'nisch; Ame=rika'ner, *m. -s, pl. -.*

amount to, betragen, *irreg. (acc.), sich belaufen (irreg.) auf w. acc.*

amusement, Vergnügung, *f., pl. -en*; **place of —**, Vergnü'gungsort, *m. -(e)s, pl. -e, -örter.*

an, a, ein, eine, ein.

and, und.

anew, von neuem.

angry, to be —, zürnen (*with, dat.*).

announce, melden.

another (*of same kind*), noch ein, eine, ein; (*of different kind*) ein and(e)rer, eine and(e)re, ein an= d(e)res.

answer, beant'worten; ant'=worten (*dat. of pers. and auf w. acc. of thing*). Ant'wort, *f., pl. -en.*

any, etwas; irgend ein, eine,

ein; einige; *often not to be translated*; — **one**, man (*nom. sing. only*), jemand, einer; — **thing**, (irgend) etwas.

appear, erscheinen, *irreg. (sein), auf'treten, irreg. (sein).*

appearance, to make one's —, auf'treten, *irreg. (sein)*; **to make one's first —**, debü= tie'ren. Auf'treten, *n. -s, infinitive as noun.*

appetite, Appetit', *m. -(e)s.*

applause, Bei'fall, *m. -s.*

apple, Apfel, *m. -s, pl. Äpfel.*

apply, sich wenden, *irreg. or reg. (to, an w. acc.).*

appointed, bestimmt (*fr. be= stimmen*).

approach, sich nähern, *dat.*

apricot, Apriko'se, *f., pl. -n.*

arise, auf'stehen, *irreg. (sein)*; (*of the sun*) auf'gehen, *irreg. (sein).*

aristocratic, vor'nehm.

arm, Arm, *m. -(e)s, pl. -e*; (*sleeve*) Ärmel, *m. -s, pl. -.*

around, um, *prep. w. acc., adv., sep. or insep. pref.*

arrest, Arrest', *m. -(e)s, pl. -e.*

arrival, An'kunft, *f.*

arrive, an'kommen, *irreg. (sein).*

art, — collection, Kunst'samm= lung, *f., pl. -en*; — **store**, Kunst'handlung, *f., pl. -en.*

article for travel, Rei'sebe= dürfnis, *n. -isses, pl. -isse.*

as, als, wie; **as...as, so...wie**, als; **not so...as**, nicht so... wie.

ask, bitten, *irreg.*, verlangen; fragen (*for, after, nach*); **to ask one for**, bitten (*acc. of person and um w. acc. of thing, or acc. of thing and von w. dat. of pers.*).

asleep, to be —, schlafen, *irreg.*
assure, versichern.

at, bei, an, auf, zu, in, *all w. dat.*; (*of time*) zu *w. dat.*, um *w. acc.*

attend, besuchen, hören; — **to, do**, machen, besorgen.

attentive, aufmerksam.

attract, anziehen, *irreg.*

awake(n), aufwachen (*intr.*, sein); wecken, *tr.*

away, weg, fort, *adv. or sep. pref.*

audience, Audito'rium, *n. -s, pl. -ien.*

author, Verfasser, *m. -s, pl. -.*

back, wie'der da; zurück', *adv. or sep. pref.*

background, Hin'tergrund, *m. -(e)s, pl. -gründe.*

backwards, rückwärts.

badly, schlecht.

baggage, Gepäc', *n. -(e)s, pl. -e*; — **car**, Gepäc'wagen, *m., -s, pl. -*; — **room**, Gepäc'aufgabe, *f.*, Gepäc'ausgabe, *f.*, Gepäc'expedition, *f., pl. -en*; — **transportation office**, Gepäc'expedition, *f.*

ball, Ball, *m. -es, pl. Bälle.*

balloon, Luft'ballon (*pron. on as in Fr.*), *m. -s, pl. -s.*

bank (*business*), Banf, *f., pl. -en.*

banker, Banquier', Banf'ier' (*pron. ier as in Fr., Banfjee'*), *m. -s, pl. -s.*

banking business, Banf'ge'schäft, *n. -(e)s, pl. -e.*

banking house, Banf'haus, *n. -es, pl. -häuser.*

bank note, Banf'note, *f., pl. -n.*

bankrupt, become —, Banf'rott' (*m. -(e)s, pl. -e*) machen.

banquet, Banfett', *n. -(e)s, pl. -e*; Gelag(e), *n. -(e)s, pl. -e.*

barber's shop, Haar'schneide-salon (*pron. salon as in Fr.*), *m. -s, pl. -s.*

barrack(s), Kafer'ne, *f., pl. -n.*

bass (*music*), Baß, *m. -es, pl. Bässe.*

bath, Bad, *n. -es, pl. Bäder*; — **room**, Ba'bezimmer, *n. -s, pl. -*; Bad, *n.*

bathe, baden.

bathing gown, Ba'demantel, *m. -s, pl. -mäntel.*

Bauer, Bauer (*proper name*), *m. -s.*

Bavaria, Baiern, *n. -s.*

be, sein, *irreg.* (sein); werden, *irreg.* (sein); sich befinden, *irreg.*; stehen, *irreg.*; — (*remain*) **out**, ausbleiben, *irreg.* (sein); — **to**, sollen, *irreg.*; **how are you?** wie geht's Ihnen?

bean, Bohne, *f., pl. -n.*

bear, tragen, *irreg.*

beard, Bart, *m. -es, pl. Bärte.*

beautiful, schön; **very** —, wund'erschön, sehr schön.

because, weil.

become, werden, *irreg.* (sein, of, aus).

bed, Bett, *n.* -es, *pl.* -en.

bedroom, Schlaf'zimmer, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

beef, Rind'fleisch, *n.* -es (*pl.* -e).

beefsteak, Beefsteak (*pron.* as in English), *n.* -s, *pl.* -s.

beer, Bier, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

beet, rote Rübe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

before, schon, *adv.*; vor, *prep.* (of time, *w. dat.*); bevor', *e'he*, *conj.*

beforehand, voraus'.

beg, bitten, *irreg.* (*acc. of pers.* and *um w. acc. of thing*; *acc. of thing and von w. dat. of pers.*).

begin, an'fangen, *irreg.*, be-
ginnen, *irreg.*

beginner, An'fänger, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

Behren, — street, Behren-
straße, *f.*

believe, glauben, *dat. of pers.*

bell, Klingel, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Schelle,
f., *pl.* -n.

Belle Alliance, Belle=Alliance
(*pron.* Bell=Allianß').

Bellevue, Bellevue (*pron.* Bell=
vü', as in Fr.).

belong, gehören (*to, dat.*), an'=
gehören (*to, dat.*).

below, unten, *adv.*; unter,
prep. w. dat. or acc.

benefit, for the —, zum Besten.

Berlin, Berlin', *n.* -s; Ber-
li'ner, *indcl. adj.*

berth, Schlafstelle, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

besides, außer, *prep. w. dat.*

best, best; am liebsten, *adv.*

betoken, bedeuten.

better, besser; lieber, *adv.*

between, zwischen, *prep. w.*
dat. or acc.

bid, — good day, sich empfeh-
len, *irreg.*

bill, Rechnung, *f.*, *pl.* -en;

— of exchange, Wechsel, *m.*

-s, *pl.* -; — of fare, Spei'=

sekarte, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Spei'=

zettel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

bind one's self (obligation), sich
verpflichten.

birthday, Geburts'tag, *m.* -(e)s,
pl. -e.

biscuit, Weiß'brötchen, *n.* -s,
pl. -.

bit, a little bit, ein klein
wenig, bißchen.

black (shoes), pußen.

blackberry, Brom'beere, *f.*,
pl. -n.

blame, verargen, verdenken, *ir-*
reg., both *w. dat. of pers. and*
acc. of thing; tadeln.

blanket, Decke, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

block (in a city), Straße, *f.*,
pl. -n.

blooming, blühend (*from*
blühen).

blotting paper, Lösch'papier, *n.*
-s, *pl.* -e.

blow, wehen.

board, to come on —, an Bord
kommen, *irreg.* (sein).

boarding house, Pension' (en

as in Fr.), *f.*, *pl.* -en, Pen-

sionat', *n.* -s, *pl.* -e; family

—, Fami'lien=Pension', *f.*,

Fami'lien=Pensionat', *n.*

Bonn, Bounn, *n.* -s.

book, Buch, *n.* -es, *pl.* Bücher.

bookdealer, Buch'händler, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

boot, Stiefel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, (-n).

Boston, Boston, *n.* -s.

both, beide.

bottle, Flasche, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

bow, sich verbeugen (*to*, vor *w. dat.*), sich verneigen (*to*, vor *w. dat. or gegen w. acc.*).

box, Kiste, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Schachtel, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Kasten, *m.* -s, *pl.* - (Kästen); (*on a carriage*) Boß, *m.* -es, *pl.* Böcke; (*theater*) Loge (*Fr. g, like zh*), *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **of first circle**, erste Rang'loge, *f.*; **hat** —, Hut'schachtel, *f.*

bracelet, Arm'band, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -bänder.

brake, railway —, Bremse, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

branch, Ast, *m.* -es, *pl.* Äste.

bread, Brot, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e; **white** —, Weiß'brot, *n.*; **brown** —, Schwarz'brot, *n.*; **slice of — and butter**, Butterbrot, *n.*

break, brechen, *irreg.*; springen, *irreg.*; zerbrechen; — **up**, aufbrechen.

breakfast, früh'stücken. Früh'stück, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

Bremen, Bremen, *n.* -s. [*n.* -s.

Bremerhaven, Bre'merhafen,

bright, hell, freundlich.

bring, bringen, *irreg.*, holen; — **with one**, mit'bringen; — **back**, zurück'bringen; — **down**, herun'terbringen;

— **up**, herauf'bringen.

brisk, lebhaft.

broad, breit, weit.

brother, Bruder, *m.* -s, *pl.* Brüder.

brush, bürsten, aus'bürsten; — **out, off**, aus'fegen, aus'bürsten. Bürste, *f.*, *pl.* n.

build, bauen.

business, Geschäft, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e; Beschäf'tigung, *f.*, *pl.* -en; Ruf, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; Stand, *m.* -es, *pl.* Stände.

busy, lebhaft (*much frequented*).

but, aber, son'dern, allein'.

butter, Butter, *f.*

button, zu'knöpfen. Knopf, *m.* -es, *pl.* Knöpfe.

buy, kaufen.

by, zu, an, auf, mit, um, von, bei.

cab, Droschke, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

cabin, Kajü'te, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

cablegram, Ka'beltelegramm, *n.* -s, *pl.* -e; atlan'tische Depesch'e, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

café, Café (*pron. é as in Fr.*), *n.* -s, *pl.* -s, Kaf'feehaus, *n.* -es, *pl.* -häuser.

California, Kalifor'nien, *n.* -s.

call, rufen, *irreg.*; (*be named*) heißen, *irreg.*; (*name*) nennen, *irreg.*; — **out**, heraus'rufen; — **up**, an'rufen; herauf'srufen; — **upon**, besuchen; (*awaken*) wecken. Besuch, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e; **on call**, ohne vorher'ige Kün'digung, auf Verlangen.

can, können, *irreg.*

capital (*letter*) (großer) An= fangsbuchstabe, *m.* -ns, *pl.* -n, großer Buchstabe.

captain, Kapitän', *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

car, Wagen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Wag= gon' (*pron. on as in Fr.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -s; — **door**, Wa'gen= thür(e), *f.*, *pl.* -en; — **window**, Wa'genfenster, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

card (*visiting*), Visi tentkarte, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

care, take —, sich in acht neh= men, *irreg.* (*not to, zu*).

careful, vor'sichtig; **be** —, sich in acht nehmen, *irreg.* (*not to, zu*).

carriage, Wagen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

carrot, Möhre, *f.*, *pl.* -n, gelbe Rübe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

carry on, treiben, *irreg.*

carte, à la —, à la carte (*e mute*), nach der Karte.

carve, tranchie'ren (*Fr. ch, like sh*), vor'schneiden, *irreg.*, zer= legen.

case, Sache, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **watch** —, Uhr'gehäuse, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

cash, aus'zahlen. bares Geld; **in** —, bar; — **counter**, Kasse, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

cashier, Kassie'rer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

Cassel, Kass'el, *n.* -s.

castle, Schloß, *n.* -es, *pl.* Schösser; — **bridge**, Schloß= brücke, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

cauliflower, Blu'mentohl, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

cease, auf'hören; (*die away*) nach'lassen, *irreg.*

central, central; — **office**, Cen= tralstelle, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **Central Hotel**, Central-Hotel, *n.*

century, Jahrhun'dert, *n.* -s, *pl.* -e.

ceremony, Um'stände (*m. pl. of Umstand*).

certainly, gewiß; bitte sehr.

chain, Kette, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **watch** —, Uhr'tette, *f.*

chair, Stuhl, *m.* -es, *pl.* Stühle.

chambermaid, Stu'benmäd= chen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -, Zim'mer= mädchen, *n.*

chandelier, Kron'leuchter, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

change, wechseln, um'wechseln; (*the wind*) sich drehen; um'= steigen, *irreg.* (*sein*); **make** —, heraus'geben, *irreg.* Münze, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **small** —, Schei= demünze, *f.*; — **of cars**, Wa'= genwechsel, *m.* -s.

charge, setzen (*in, to, auf w. acc.*), an'schreiben, *irreg.* (*dat. of pers. and acc. of thing*); tarie'ren.

Charles, Karl (*proper name*), *m.* -s.

charming, lieblich, reizend.

cheap, billig.

check (*baggage*), ab'geben, *irreg.* Gepäc'schein, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

cheek, Wange, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Wad'e, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

cherry, Kirsche, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Chicago, Chicago, *n.* -s.

chicken, Huhn, *n.* -es, *pl.* Hühner, Hähnchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -, Hühnchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

chocolate, Schotola'de, Choko= la'de (*ch like sh*), *f.*

choice, Aus'wahl, *f.*

chorus, Chor, *m.* -es, *pl.* Chöre.

Christ, Chris'tus, *m.* -, or Christi; **after Christ**, nach Christi Geburt.

chum, Stu'benbursche, *m.* -n, *pl.* -n. Stu'benbursch, *m.* -en, *pl.* -e.

cipher, Chiffre, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Geheim'schrift, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

circle (*theater*), Rang, *m.* -es, *pl.* Ränge.

city, Stadt, *f.*, *pl.* Städte.

class, Klasse, *f.*, *pl.* -n; Rang, *m.* -es, *pl.* Ränge.

clean, putzen, aus'putzen, rei'nigen; machen; rein, *adj.*; **not** —, schmutzig.

climb, steigen, *irreg.* (sein).

cloakroom, Gardero'be, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

clock, Uhr, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Wand'uhr, *f.*; o'clock, Uhr, *f.* *indcl.*

close, schließen, *irreg.*, zu'machen; (*adj. or adv.*) dicht; dummfig; (*tight, crowded*) eng.

cloth, Tuch, *n.* -es, *pl.* Tücher, (*kinds of*, -e).

clothes, Kleider (*n. pl. of Kleid*).

cloud, Wolke, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Wölkchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

coach (*R. R.*), Wagen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Waggon' (*pron. on as in Fr.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -s.

coachman, Kutscher, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

coat, Rock, *m.* -es, *pl.* Röcke.

Coblentz, Koblenz, *n.*

coffee, Kaf'fee, *m.* -s.

cold, kalt; **be** —, kalt sein, *irreg.* (sein), or frieren, *irreg.* (*used imp. w. acc.*); **take** —, sich erkälten.

collar, Kragen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

collection, Sammlung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

collector of customs, Zoll'direktor, *m.* -s, *pl.* -to'ren.

collide, auf'einanderstoßen, *irreg.* (sein).

collision, Zusam'menstoß, *m.* -es, *pl.* -stöße.

Cologne, Köln, *n.* -s.

color, Farbe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

come, kommen, *irreg.* (sein); werden, *irreg.* (sein); — **back**, zurück'kommen; — **again**, wie'derkommen; — **along**, **with**, mit'kommen; — **in**, herein'kommen; — **on**, **approach**, heran'nahen; — **to meet**, entge'gentommen (*dat.*); (*take one's birth, descent*) stammen (sein, *fr. aus*, von); — **in!** herein! **coming**, künft'ig, *adj.*

comedy, Lust'spiel, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

comfortable, bequem'.

comic, komisch.

commode, Kommo'de, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

company, Compagnie' (*Fr. pron.*), Kompanie', *f.*, *pl.* -n; Truppe, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Gesell'schaft, *f.*, *pl.* -en; (*a party*) Gesell'schaft, *f.*

compartment (*R. R.*), Coupé (*pron. é as in Fr.*), *n.* -s, *pl.* -s; — **for women**, Da'men's coupé, *n.*

complain, sich beklagen (of, über).

completely, vollkom'men, voll=ständig.

complexion, Teint (*Fr. pron.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -s, Gesicht's'farbe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

concert, Konzert', Concert', *n.* - (e)s, *pl.* -e.

conductor, Schaffner, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Zug'führer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Kondukteur' (*pron. eur as in Fr.*, = ör nearly), *m.* -s, *pl.* -e, -s.

confiscate, in Beschlag nehmen, *irreg.*

connection (*R. R.*), An'schluß, *m.* -es, *pl.* -schlüsse (*with*, *au w. acc.*).

consider, halten (*irreg.*) für.

consul, Konsul, *m.* -s, *pl.* -n.

consult, beraten, *irreg.*

contain, enthalten, *irreg.*

continue, fort'fahren, *irreg.*

contrary, on the —, im Ge'gentheil, *n.*

convenient, bequem'.

conversation, Unterhal'tung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

conversational language, Um'gang'ssprache, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

convince, überzeugen'.

Cook, Koch (*proper name*), *m.* -s.

copy, ab'schreiben, *irreg.* Ab'schrift, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

cord, Schnur, *f.*, *pl.* Schnüre, -en.

cork, Pfropfen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Pfropf, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; —

screw, Pfrop'fenzieher, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Kork'zieher, *m.*

corner, Ecke, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

correct, verbessern, korrigie'ren; richtig, *adj. or adv.*

correspondent, Korrespondent', *m.* -en, *pl.* -en.

cost, kosten; — (*price*), Kos'tenpreis, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; **what is the price of**, wie viel (or was) kostet (kosten), wie teuer ist.

costume, An'zug, *m.* - (e)s, *pl.* -züge.

count, mit'rechnen, ein'rechnen, mit zählen; zählen.

counterfeit, falsch.

country, Land, *n.* -es, *pl.* Län=der (-e); (*region*) Gegend, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

course (*at table*), Gang, *m.* -es, *pl.* Gänge; (*University*) Kolleg', Kolle'gium, *n.* -s, *pl.* Kollegien, -gia.

court, Hof, *m.* -es, *pl.* Höfe.

cousin, Vetter, *m.* -s, *pl.* -n, Cousin (*Fr. pron.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -s; Cousine, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

cream, Rahm, *m.* -es, Sahne, *f.*

credit, letter of —, Kredit=brief, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

cross, gehen (*irreg.*, sein) über *w. acc.*

crowd, Menge, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

crowded, gedrängt, *eng.*

crush room (*foyer*), Foher (*Fr. pron.*, Foajee), *m. or n.* -s, *pl.* -s.

cucumber, Gurke, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **pickled —**, saure Gurke, *f.*

cuff, Manschet'te, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

cup, Tasse, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

currant, Johan'nisbeere, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

curtain (*window*), Gardi'ne, *f.*, *pl.* -n; (*theater*) Vor'hang, *m.* -s, *pl.* -hänge.

curve, Biegung, Biegung, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Kurve, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

customhouse, Zoll'haus, *n.* -es, *pl.* -häuser.

custom's ship, Zoll'schiff, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

cut, schneiden, *irregular*; — **through**, durchschnei'den. (*R. R.*) Ein'schnitt, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

dance, tanzen.

dancing hall, Tanz'saal, *m.* -es, *pl.* -säle.

dark, dunkel.

dawn, grauen.

day, Tag, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; — **after to-morrow**, ü'bermorgen; **by the —**, tag'(e)weise, pro Tag; **a —**, täglich, den Tag; — **office**, Ta'geskaffe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

dead, tot.

dear, teuer; lieb.

death, Tod, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

decanter, Karaf'fe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

deck, Verdeck, *n.* -s, *pl.* -e.

declare, deklarir'en.

deep, tief.

defect, a sleight —, Klei'nigkeit, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

delighted, entzückt (*with*, von).

depart, ab'reisen (sein), ab'fahren, *irreg.* (sein), ab'gehen, *irreg.* (sein).

departing, Ab'fahrt, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

departure, Ab'fahrt, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

department, Ab'teilung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

depend, sich verlassen, *irreg.* (*upon*, auf *w. acc.*).

deposit, deponir'en.

depot (*station*), Bahn'hof, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -höfe.

deserve, verdienen.

desire, Lust, *f.*, *pl.* Lüste; Wunsch, *m.* -es, *pl.* Wünsche.

dessert, Nach'tisch, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; — **spoon**, Dessert'löffel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

Detroit, Detroit, *n.* -s.

diamond, Diamant', *m.* -en, *pl.* -en.

dictionary, Wör'terbuch, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -bücher.

difference, Un'terschied, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e; Differenz', *f.*, *pl.* -en.

different, verschieden.

difficult, schwer, schwierig.

diligently, fleißig.

dimple, Grübchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

dine, zu Mittag speisen; speisen; essen, *irreg.*

dinner, Mit'tag(s)essen, *n.* -s, Diner' (*Fr. pron.*, Dinee'), *n.* -s, *pl.* -s, Essen, *n.* -s.

direct, direkt'.

direction, Richtung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

directly, sogleich'.

discount, Diskon'to, *m. or n.* -s, *pl.* -s. diskontir'en.

disembark (*intr.*), landen, aus'geschifft werden, *irreg.* (sein).

dish (*food*), Gericht, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

dispatch, Depesch'e, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

dissipate, zerstreuen.

distance, Entfernung, *f.*, *pl.*-en.

distant, entfernt.

distinctly, deutlich.

disturb, stören.

do, thun, *irreg.*, machen; an'fangen, *irreg.*; bestellen.

dollar, Dol'lar, *m.* -s, *pl.* -s.

door, Thür(e), *f.*, *pl.* -en;

street —, Haus'thür(e), *f.*;

doorkeeper, gate keeper (*R. R.*), Beamte, *m.* -n, *pl.* -n, Schlag'wärter, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

Dorothy street, Dorothe'enstraße, *f.*

double, doppelt.

draft, Wechsel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -;

sight —, Vis'taanweisung, *f.*, *pl.* -en, An'weisung, *f.*

drama, Schau'spiel, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* e.

draught (*of air*), Zug, *m.* -es, *pl.* Züge; **there is a** —, es zieht (*from* ziehen, *irreg.*), es geht (*irreg.*) ein Zug.

draw, ziehen, *irreg.*, heraus'ziehen; (*money*) ab'heben, *irreg.*

Dresden, Dresden, *n.* -s.

dress, an'kleiden; sich an'ziehen, *irreg.*

dressings, stuffing, Füllsel, *n.* s, Fülle, *f.*

Drexel, Drexel (*proper name*), *m.* -s.

drink, trinken, *irreg.*

drive, fahren, *irreg.*; — **on** (*faster*), zu'fahren; — **up**, hinauf'fahren (*when intr.*, and *referring to the passenger*, fahren *and its compounds usually take sein*). Fahrt, *f.*, *pl.*-en.

driver, Kutscher, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

drop, Tropfen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

drug store, Apothe'ke, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

dry, ab'trocknen, trocknen.

due, fällig.

duet, Duett', *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

dull (*on 'change*), flau.

duly, richtig.

durable, dauerhaft.

Düsseldorf, Düs'sel'dorf, *n.* -s.

dust, Staub, *m.* -es.

dutiable, zollbar, steuerbar.

duty, Steuer, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **free of** —, steu'erfrei; **pay** — **on**, versteuern.

dwelling room, Wohn'zimmer, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

ear, Ohr, *n.* -es, *pl.* -en; — **ring**, Ohr'ring, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

early, früh, zeitig.

earn, verdienen.

easily, leicht.

east, Osten, *m.* -s; **from the** —, aus Osten.

easy, leicht; (*garment*) weit, bequem'.

eat, essen, *irreg.*

eating house, Spei'sehaus, *n.* -es, *pl.* -häuser.

editorial, Zeit'artik'el, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

eight, acht.

eighteen hundred eighty-nine, achtzehn hundert neun und achtzig, tausend acht hundert neun und achtzig.

Elbe, Elbe, *f.*

elect (*a course at a univ.*), belegen.

electric, elek'trisch.

elevator, Fahr'stuhl, *m.* -(e)s,
pl. -stühle, Perso'nenaufzug,
m. -(e)s, *pl.* -züge, Ascenseur
(*pron. as in Fr.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -s.

eleven, elf.

embarrassed, befangen (*fr.* befangen, *irreg.*).

embassador, Gesandte, *m.* -n,
pl. -n.

employer, Prinzipal', *m.* -s,
pl. -e.

end, Ende, *n.* -s, *pl.* -n; **towards the —**, gegen Ende; **at an end**, zu Ende; **at the end**, at last, am Ende; **to the —**, bis zu Ende, bis ans Ende.

endure, vertragen, *irreg.*

engage, belegen; besetzen; engagie'ren (*pron. as if spelled ängäzhee'ren in English*); besorgen.

enjoy, — **one's self**, sich amüsire'ren.

enormous, enorm'.

enough, genug.

entire, ganz.

entirely, ganz, recht, vollkom'men, voll'ständig.

envelope, Couvert' (*pron. fu=*), *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e, -s, Brief'umschlag, Um'schlag, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -schläge.

errand, Auf'trag, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -träge (*to do*, bestellen).

error, Irrtum, *m.* -s, *pl.* -tümer.

ethnological, ethnolo'gisch; — **museum**, das Museum für Völ'kerkunde,

Europe, Euro'pa, *n.* -s.

even, sogar'.

evening, Abend, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e; **at —**, abends; **in the —**, des Abends; **this —**, heute abend; **to-morrow —**, morgen abend.

every, alle, *pl.*; jeder, -e, -es.

exactly, gerade, genau.

examination, Exa'men, *n.* -s, *pl.* -amina; **final —**, (*before entering univ.*), Maturitäts'examen, *n.*; (*search*) Unter'suchung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

examine, visitie'ren.

examining, in —, beim Visitie'ren, *n.*

exceed, übertreff'en, *irreg.*

excellent, vortreff'lich, aus'gezeichnet.

excess, Ü'bergewicht, *n.* -s.

exchange, um'wechseln. Börse, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **office**, Wech'selstube, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

excursion, Aus'flug, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -flüge; — **train**, Vergnü'gungszug, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -züge.

excuse, entschuldigen, verzeihen, *irreg.*

exist, existie'ren.

expect, erwarten.

expectation, Erwartung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

expel (*fr. univ.*), relegie'ren.

exposition, Aus'stellung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

express (*train*), Kurie'rzug, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -züge, Eil'zug, *m.*, Schnell'zug, *m.*

expression, Aus'druck, *m.* -s, *pl.* -drücke.

extra, extra.

extraordinary, außerordentlich.

eye, Auge, *n.* -s, *pl.* -n.

face, Gesicht, *n.* -s, *pl.* -er; (*skin*) Haut, *f.*, *pl.* Häute.

fact, in —, in der That.

fail (*at an examination*), durchfallen, *irreg.* (sein); versäumen; fallie'ren; **without** —, unsehlbar, jedenfalls.

fall, fallen, *irreg.* (sein); — **out**, herausfallen, hinausfallen; — **over**, umfallen.

familiar, vertraulich.

family, Fami'lie, *f.*, *pl.* Familien.

far, weit; — **distant**, weit entfernt.

fare, Fahrpreis, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e, Taxe, *f.*, *pl.* -n; Fahr'geld, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -er.

farewell, lebe wohl, leben Sie wohl.

farther, weiter; — **down**, weiter hinunter; — **up**, weiter vorn.

fashion, Mode, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

fashionable, — **people**, die feine Welt; — **women**, die Damen der feinen Welt.

fast, schnell; **be** —, **gain time**, vor'gehen, *irreg.* (sein).

fat, fett.

father, Vater, *m.* -s, *pl.* Väter.

Faust (*the opera*), Margare'te, *f.*

favorable, günstig.

fear, fürchten.

fee (*gratuity*), Trink'geld, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -er.

feel, fühlen.

few, a —, ein paar, einige.

fifteenth, fünfzehnt, funfzehnt.

fifth, fünft.

fifty, fünfzig, funfzig.

filtered, filtriert (*fr.* filtrie'ren).

final, — **examination** (*for entering univ.*), Maturitäts'examen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -examina.

find, finden, *irreg.*; — **again**, wie'derfinden.

fine, schön; fein; — **specimen**, Pracht'exemplar, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

finish, vollen'den; — **writing**, fertig schreiben, *irreg.*

firm, Firma, *f.*, *pl.* Firmen, Haus, *n.* -es, *pl.* Häuser.

first, erst; zuerst, *adv.*

fish, Fisch, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

fit, passen (für); sitzen, *irreg.* (*w. dat.*); **be fitted**, passen (*for*, für).

five, fünf, — **thousand**, fünf tausend; **a five**, ein Fünfer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

fix, aus'bessern.

fixed, fest.

floor, **first** — **up**, eine Treppe hoch; **second** —, zwei Treppen hoch, etc.

fluently, geläufig, fließend.

follow, folgen (*dat.*)

foot, Fuß, *m.* -es, *pl.* Füße; **on foot**, zu Fuß.

for, denn, *conj.*; (*because*) weil; *prep.*, für, zu, nach, gegen, auf.

forbid, verbieten, *irreg.* (*dat. of pers. and acc. of thing*).

foreign, aus'wärtig.
foreigner, Fremde, *m.* -n, *pl.* -n.
forenoon, Vor'mittag, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.
forget, vergessen, *irreg.*
fork, Gabel, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
fortnight, vierzehn Tage, *m.* *pl.*
forty, vierzig.
forwards, vor'wärts.
four, vier.
fowl, Geflügel, *n.* -s.
foyer, Foher (*Fr. pron.*, Foajee),
m. or n. -s, *pl.* -s.
fragile, zerbrechlich.
franc, Frank(e), *m.* -en, *pl.* -en.
Frankfort, Frank'furt, *n.* -s.
Frederick, Friedrich, *m.* -s ;
— **street station**, Bahn'hof
Fried'richstraße.
free, frei ; — **of duty**, steu'er-
frei ; — **baggage**, Frei'ge-
päck, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.
freeze, frieren, *irreg.* ; — **over**,
zu'frieren.
freight train, Gü'terzug, *m.*
-e, *pl.* -züge.
French, franzö'sisch.
frequently, häufig.
fresh, frisch.
freshman, Fuch's, *m.* -es, *pl.*
Füch'se.
Friday, Frei'tag, *m.* -s, *pl.*
-e.
fried, geröstet (*fr.* rösten).
friend, Freund, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e ;
Freundin, *f.*, *pl.* -dinnen.
frightful, fürch'terlich.
from, von, aus, *dat.* ; — **four**
to seven, vier bis sieben.
front (room), nach vorn hin-
aus'.

fruit, Frucht, *f.*, *pl.* Früchte.
full, voll.
fully, voll, völlig.
furnished, möbliert (*fr.* möb-
lie'ren).
gain, verdienen, gewinnen, *ir-*
reg. ; — **time**, vor'gehen, *ir-*
reg. (sein).
gallery, Rang, *m.* -es, *pl.*
Ränge ; Gallerie', *f.*, *pl.*
-rien.
game (at play), Partie', *f.*, *pl.*
-tien, Spiel, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.
garden, Garten, *m.* -s, *pl.*
Gärten.
gentleman, Herr, *m.* -(e)n, *pl.*
-en.
genuine, echt.
German, deutsch ; **in** —, auf
deutsch, im Deutschen, deutsch.
Germany, Deutsch'land, *n.* -s.
get, bekommen, *irreg.*, haben,
irreg., erhalten, *irreg.*, holen ;
(*secure*) lösen, kaufen, nehmen,
irreg., verschaffen, besorgen ;
— **away from**, sich entfernen
(*dat.*) ; — **in**, ein'steigen, *ir-*
reg. (sein), steigen in *w. acc.* ;
— **off**, ab'steigen ; — **on**,
ein'steigen ; — **out**, aus'stei-
gen ; — **ready**, sich fertig
machen ; — (*become*) **wet**,
naß werden, *irreg.* (sein).
give, geben, *irreg.* ; vor'legen ;
(*announce*) an'geben ; (*be*
given, take place), statt'fin-
den, *irreg.*
glad, be —, sich freuen, freuen
used imp. w. acc. of pers.
glass, Glas, *n.* -es, *pl.* Gläser.

gloomy, trübe.

glove, Hand'schuh, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e; **kid** —, Glacéhandschuh (*c soft*), *m.*

go, gehen, *irreg.* (sein), fahren, *irreg.* (*intr. usually* sein), reisen; fort *w. verb. omitted*; (*lead*) führen; —, or **act**, **against**, zuwi'derhandeln (*dat.*); — **along**, or **with**, mit'gehen; — **away**, gehen, weg'gehen, ab'gehen, ab'reisen (sein), ab'fahren (sein); — **back**, zurück'gehen; — **down**, hinun'tergehen; — **in**, ein'gehen, hinein'gehen; — **on** (*ahead*), voran'gehen; — **out**, aus'gehen, ab'gehen; (*to school or univ.*) besuchen; — **there**, hin'gehen; — **to-wards**, zu'gehen; — **under shelter**, un'tertreten, *irreg.* (sein); — **up**, steigen, *irreg.* (sein, *on*, *auf w. acc.*), auf'fahren (sein), hinauf'fahren (sein), hinauf'gehen.

gold, Gold, *n.* -es.

good, gut.

good-by(e)! auf Wie'dersehen! adieu! (*Fr. pron.*).

good day (*or evening*), bid —, sich empfehlen, *irreg.* (*dat.*).

grade, down —, geneigte Fläche, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

graduate, promovie'ren.

grain, Getreide, *n.* -s.

grape, Wein'traube, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

gratuity, Trink'geld, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -er.

gravy, Sauce (Boo'se), *f.*, *pl.* -n, Brühe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

great, groß.

greatly, sehr.

green, grün.

grow (*become*), werden, *irreg.* (sein); — **up**, auf'wachsen, *irreg.* (sein).

guide, Führer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

habit, Gewohnheit, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

hail, Hagel, *m.* -s; — **stone**, Schloße, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

hair, Haar, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e;

Hair cut, please! Haar'schneiden, bitte!

half, halb; — **past three**, halb vier; — **a**, ein halber, eine halbe, ein halbes. Hälfte, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Halle, Halle, *n.* -s.

ham, Schinken, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

Hamburg, Hamburg, *n.* -s.

Hamlet, Hamlet, *m.* -s.

hand bag, Hand'tasche, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

handwriting, Hand'schrift, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

Hanover, Hanno'ver (*v pron.* *j*), *n.* -s.

happen, geschehen, *irreg.* (sein); sich ereignen, vor'kommen, *irreg.* (sein).

hard, stark, hart; (*difficult*) schwer; — **boiled**, hart.

haste, Eile, *f.*; **make** —, sich beeilen.

hat, Hut, *m.* -es, *pl.* Hüte; —

box, Hut'schachtel, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **silk**, — Cylin'derhut, *m.*

have, haben, *irreg.*; nehmen, *irreg.*; — (*a thing done*), **cause** (*to do a thing*), lassen, *irreg.*; (*get*) haben, bekommen, *irreg.*; — **to**, müssen, *irreg.*; brauchen; (*hold*) halten, *irreg.*; (*occupy*) in'nehaben.

harsh (*the beard*), spröde.

he, er (es, sie).

health, Gesundheit, *f.*, Wohl, *n.* —(e)s.

hear, hören.

heart, by —, aus'wendig.

heat, Hitze, *f.*

heaven(s), Himmel, *m.* —s, *pl.* —; in the — (**sky**), am Himmel.

heel, Ab'satz, *m.* —es, *pl.* —sätze.

hello, hallo! —

help, helfen, *irreg.* (*dat.*); (*serve*) bedienen.

hence, daher'.

Henry, Heinrich, *m.* —s.

hen's egg, Hüh'nerci, *n.* —(e)s, *pl.* —er.

her, ihr, sein; sie.

here, hier, da; (*denoting motion*) hie(r)her'.

herself, (sie) selbst.

high, hoch (*when declined, loses c.*, hoher, hohe, hohes); — **priced**, teuer.

hill, Hügel, *m.* —s, *pl.* —.

his, sein, seine, fein; *art.* der, die, das; der, die, das seinige, seine; seiner, seine, seines.

hiss, aus'pfeiffen, *irreg.*

hitch up, an'spannen.

ho, hey! holla! hei!

hold, halten, *irreg.*

home, at —, zu Hause; (*motion*) nach Hause, *n.*

honestly, redlich.

honor, honore'ren. Ehre, *f.*, *pl.* —n.

hope, hoffen; **I hope**, hoff'entlich. Hoffnung, *f.*, *pl.* —en.

horse, Pferd, *n.* —(e)s, *pl.* —e.

hot, heiß.

hotel, Gasthof, *m.* —(e)s, *pl.* —höfe; Hotel, *n.* —s, *pl.* —s.

hour, Stunde, *f.*, *pl.* —n;

o'clock, Uhr, *f.* (*incl.*);

— **hand**, Stun'denzeiger, *m.* —s, *pl.* —; **an hour's walk**, eine Stunde.

house, Haus, *n.* —es, *pl.* Häuser.

how, wie.

huckleberry, Hei'delbeere, *f.*, *pl.* —n.

hundred, hundert.

hungry, hungrig; **be** —, hung'rig sein, or hungern *used imp. w. acc. of pers.*

hurry, eilen, sich beeilen; **be in a** —, eilig sein, *irreg.* (sein), Eile haben, (*irreg.*), es eilig haben; **hurry!** rasch! — **up!** machen Sie rasch!

husband, Mann, *m.* —es, *pl.* Männer; Gatte, *m.* —n, *pl.* —n; Gemahl', *m.* —(e)s, *pl.* —e.

I, ich.

ice, Eis, *n.* —es; **an** —, ein Gefrorenes (*declined like adj.*); — **cream**, Eis, *n.*; — **water**, Eiswasser, *n.* —s.

identity, to prove one's —, sich legitimie'ren.

if, wenn; *inverted order sometimes denotes if.*

imitation, nach'gemacht (*participial adj.*).

immediately, gleich, sogleich'.

impose upon, etwas weis machen (*w. dat. of pers.*).

impossible, unmög'lich.

in, in, auf, an, bei; (*in the midst of*) mitten in, inmit'ten (*dat.*).

inch, Zoll, *m. -es, pl. -e.*

included, mit ein'begriffen (*fr. ein'begreifen, irreg.*).

incoming, an'kommend (*fr. an'kommen, irreg., sein.*).

inconvenience, genie'ren (*Fr. g = zh.*).

incorrectly, falsch, un'richtig, un'recht; nicht recht, *or* nicht richtig.

indeed (*to be sure*), freilich, al'serdings, wohl.

indispensably, unumgäng'lich.

indisposed, un'päßlich.

injure, beschädigen.

ink, Tinte, *f., pl. -n*; — **stand**, Schreib'zeug, *n. -(e)s, pl. -e.*

inquire, fragen (*for, after, nach*).

inside, im Innern.

insolvent, zah'lungsunfähig.

instep, Fuß'biege, *f.*; **over the** —, auf dem Fuße, *m.*

instruction, Un'terricht, *m. -s*; (*order, direction*) Instruktion', *f., pl. -en.*

insufficient, un'genügend.

insurance company, Versicherungsgesellschaft, *f., pl. -en.*

intend, denken, *irreg.*, ge'denken, beab'sichtigen.

intermediate station, Zwi'schenstation, *f., pl. -en.*

intermission, Zwi'schenakt, *m. -(e)s, pl. -e.*

into, in (*prep. w. acc.*).

introduction, letter of —, Empfeh'lungsbrief, *m. -(e)s, pl. -e*; Empfeh'lungsschreiben, *n. -s.*

inundation, Überschwem'mung, *f., pl. -en.*

invention, Erfindung, *f., pl. -en.*

invite, ein'laden, *irreg.*

iron, bügeln. Eisen, *n. -s.*

irreparable, uneretz'lich.

it, es, ihn, sie; *w. prep.*, da; **in** —, darin'; **with** —, damit', etc.

Italy, Ita'lien, *n. -s.*

jelly, Gelee' (*Fr. g = zh.*), *n. -s, pl. -s*; Ein'gemachtes, *n. (decl. like adj.)*.

jeweler, Juwelier', *m. -s, pl. -e.*

Joan of Arc, Johan'na d'Arc.

Johnstown, Johnstown, *n. -s.*

joyous, festlich, fröhlich.

Juliet, Julia, *f. -s, or der Julia.*

jump, springen, *irreg.*; — **the track**, aus den Schienen springen.

just (now), soe'ben, gleich, (*exactly*) gerade.

Kaiserhof, Kai'serhof, *m. -(e)s.*
keep, behalten, *irreg.*; auf'be'wahren.

key, Schlüssel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

kid glove, Glacéhandschuh (*soft c.*), *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

kilogram, Kilogramm', *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e; Kilo (*R. R.*, etc.), *n.* -s, *pl.* -s.

kind, gut, gütig, gefällig; **be so** —, die Güte haben, so gütig sein; **what** — **of**, was für; **what kinds of ice cream**, was für Eis'sorten.

kindness, Güte, *f.*

king, König, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e;

King's street, Kö'nigsstraße, *f.*

Kleist, Kleist, *m.* -s.

knife, Messer, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

knock, klopfen.

know, kennen, *irreg.*; wissen, *irreg.*; erkennen; können, *irreg.*

lace, zu'schnüren.

lad, Junge, *m.* -n, (-ns), *pl.* -n.

laden, beladen (*fr.* beladen, *irreg.*).

lady, Dame, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

lake, See, *m.* -s, *pl.* -n.

land, landen. Land, *n.* -es, *pl.* Länder (-e).

landlord, Wirt, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e; Herr des Hauses.

language, Sprache, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **of conversation**, Umgangsprache, *f.*

large, groß.

last, dauern, *verb.*; letzt; vorig.

late, spät; neu; **be** —, spät sein, *irreg.* (sein), sich verspäten.

laundress, Wäscherin, *f.*, *pl.*

-rinnen; Wasch'frau, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

law, Jus, *n.* -, *pl.* Jura; Gesetz', *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

lawyer, Advokat', *m.* -en, *pl.* -en.

lay, legen; — **the dust**, nieder'schlagen, *irreg.*, lö'schen.

lead, führen.

lean, mager, *adj.*; — **out**, sich hinaus'lehnen.

leap year, Schalt'jahr, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

learn, lernen.

least, at —, we'nigstens.

leather, Leder, *n.* -s.

leave, lassen, *irreg.*; verlassen; ab'geben, *irreg.*; ab'gehen, *irreg.* (sein), ab'fahren, *irreg.* (sein), ab'reisen (sein); — (*the key in the door*) stecken lassen; **take** —, sich empfehlen, *irreg.*; — **of absence**, Ur'laub, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

lecture, Vor'lesung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

left, übrig; **at, on, to, the** —, links, zur Linken.

leg, Schenkel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

Lehmann, Lehmann, *m.* -s.

Leipsic, Leipzig, *n.* -s; Leip'ziger, *incl. adj.*

lemon ice cream, Zitro'neneis, Citro'neneis, *n.* -es.

lend, leihen, *irreg.*

lesson, Auf'gabe, *f.*, *pl.* -n; Lek'tion', *f.*, *pl.* -en.

let, lassen, *irreg.*; erlauben; often denoted by the use of the subjunctive or imperative mode; — **go**, lassen; — **off**, ab'setzen.

letter, Brief, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e;
— **paper**, Brief'papier, *n.* -s,
pl. -e.

liability (*debt*), Schuld, *f.*, *pl.*
-en, (*liabilities*) Passiva, *n.* *pl.*

lie, liegen, *irreg.*

light, Licht, *n.* -es, *pl.* -er, (-e);
Beleuchtung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

lighten (*flash*), blitzen.

lightning, Blitz, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

like, gern trinken, *irreg.*, essen,
irreg., haben, *irreg.*, etc.;

I like that, das gefällt (*fr.*
gefallen, *irreg.*) mir; **I should**
(**would**) **like**, ich möchte (*fr.*
mögen, *irreg.*) (gern); **would**
you —, ist Ihnen gefällig, be-
lieben Sie *w. acc.*, belieben
used w. thing as subject, and
dat. of pers.

Linden street, Lin'denstraße, *f.*

line, Li'nie, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

linen, Wäsche, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

list, Liste, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **wash** —,
Wasch'zettel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; —
of plays, Repertoire'(e) (*Fr.*
oi), *n.* -s; — **of wines**,
Wein'karte, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

listen, hören (*to*, auf *w. acc.*);
— **to**, an'hören (*w. acc.*).

little, klein; **a** —, ein wenig,
ein bißchen, etwas.

live (*dwell*), wohnen.

location, Lage, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

locomotive, Lokomoti've, *f.*, *pl.*
-n; Maschi'ne, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

long, lang (*adj. or adv.*); lange
(*adv.*).

longer, mehr, länger; **no** —,
nicht mehr.

look (*appear*), aus'sehen, *irreg.*;
— **at**, betrachten.

lose, verlie'ren, *irreg.*

loss, Verlust, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

lower, herun'terlassen, *irreg.*

lunch, Im'biß, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

magnificent, prachtvoll, herr-
lich.

Maid of Orleans, Jung'frau (*f.*)
von Orleans (*pron. aus as in*
Fr.).

maiden, Mädchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* —,
Jungfer, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

mail, auf'geben, *irreg.* Post, *f.*,
pl. -en.

mainspring,trieb'feder, *f.*,
pl. -n.

make, machen; — **out**, machen,
her'stellen, aus'ziehen, *irreg.*,
aus'schreiben, *irreg.*, fertig
schreiben; (*a draft*) aus'stellen,
traffie'ren, ziehen.

man, Mann, *m.* -es, *pl.* Männer;
(*person*) Mensch, *m.* -en, *pl.*
-en.

manageable, leitbar.

many, viel; — **a**, mancher, -e,
-es.

Margaret, Margare'te, *f.* -us,
or der -.

mark, Mark, *f.*, *pl.* -.

market, Markt, *m.* -es, *pl.*
Märkte; — **hall**, Markt'halle,
f., *pl.* -n.

mashed potatoes, Kartoffel-
mus, *n.* -es.

match box, Feu'erzeug, *n.* -(e)s,
pl. -e.

material, Material'(e), *n.* -s,
pl. -alien.

matter, be the —, sein, *irreg.*
(sein), fehlen (*with, dat.*).

may, mögen, *irreg.*, dürfen, *irreg.*, können, *irreg.*

Mayence, Mainz, *n.*

meal, Essen, *n.* -s.

mean, bedeuten; **by no means**, keineswegs.

meantime, in the —, unterdeß'en.

measure, Maß, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

meat, Fleisch, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e;
cold —, kalte Küche (*f.*).

medicine, Medizin', Medicin', *f.*, *pl.* -en.

meet, begegnen (*sein, dat.*); zusammen'treffen (*irreg.*, sein) mit.

melt, schmelzen (*when intr.*, *irreg.*).

mending, Aus'besserung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

menu, Karte, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Menzel, Menzel, *m.* -s.

merchandise, Waren, *f.*, *pl.* of Ware.

Meyer, Meyer, *m.* -s.

Michigan, Michigan, *n.* -s.

middle, Mitte, *f.*

milk, Milch, *f.*

military academy, Kriegs'schule, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **state** —, Staats'kriegsschule.

million, Million', *f.*, *pl.* -en.

millionaire, Millionär', *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

mind (*desire*), Lust, *f.*, *pl.* Lüste.

mineral water, Mineral'wasser, *n.* -s.

minute, Minu'te, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

miss, Fräulein, *n.* -s, *pl.* -; veräumen, verfehlen.

mist, Nebel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

mistake, Fehler, *m.* -s, *pl.* -;

make a —, sich irren, sich verrechnen.

mistaken, be —, sich irren.

misunderstand, falsch verstehen, *irreg.*

misunderstanding, Miß'verständnis, *n.* -nisses, *pl.* -nisse.

moderate, mäßig, billig.

moment, Au'genblick, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e; **in a** —, im Augenblick.

money, Geld, *n.* -es, *pl.* Gelder.

month, Mo'nat, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e; **by the** —, monatlich.

monthly, monatlich.

more, mehr, noch, weiter; **one** —, noch ein(er), -e, -(es).

morning, Morgen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -;

in the —, morgens, des Morgens;

good —, guten Morgen!

Saturday —, Sonn'abend (Samstag) früh;

this —, heute morgen;

to-morrow —, morgen früh;

— **air**, Mor'genluft, *f.*

moss, Moos, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

mostly, größtenteils, meistens.

mother, Mutter, *f.*, *pl.* Mütter.

mountains (*mountainous district*), Gebirge, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

mouth (*of river*), Mündung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

move (*along*), rücken; — **into**, ein'ziehen (*irreg.*) in *w. acc.*;

(*change residence*) um'ziehen;

— **out**, aus'ziehen.

Mr., Herr, *m.* -(e)n, *pl.* -en.

Mrs., Frau, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

much, viel, sehr; gut; **very** —, sehr, sehr gern; **thank you very** —, danke bestens, schön, sehr.

muddy, fotig.

Munich, München, *n.* -s.

museum, Muse'um, *n.* -s, *pl.* Museen.

musician, Mu'siker, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

must, müssen, *irreg.*

mustache, Schnurr'bart, *m.* -s, *pl.* -bärte.

mutton-chop, Ham'melfotelett, *n.* -s, *pl.* -s, -e.

my, mein, -e, -.

name, Name, *m.* -ns, *pl.* -n;

his name is, er heißt (*fr.* heißen, *irreg.*); **what is the** — **of**, wie heißt.

napkin, Serviet'te, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

national gallery, National'Gallerie', *f.*, *pl.* -n.

natural, natürlich; **not** —, **forced**, gezwungen (*fr.* zwingen).

near, nahe; **neben**; **nearest**, **shortest**, nächst.

necessary, nötig, not'wendig.

need, brauchen.

neither, und . . . auch nicht; beides nicht; — . . . **nor**, weder . . . noch.

never, nie.

new, neu.

news, Nach'richt, *f.*, *pl.* -en; **what is the** —? was giebt es Neues? — **paper**, Zeitung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

New York, New York, Neu-York, *n.* -s.

next, nächst.

night, Nacht, *f.*, *pl.* Nächte.

nine, neun.

nineteenth, neunzehnt.

no, nein; *adj.*, kein, -e, -; — **one**, niemand; — **longer**, nicht mehr.

noble, edel.

none, keiner, -e, -es.

nor, auch nicht; **neither** . . . —, weder . . . noch.

North German Lloyd, Nord's deutscher Lloyd.

north wind, Nord'wind, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

nose, Nase, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

not, nicht; — **a**, kein, -e, -; — **at all**, gar nicht.

note (*promissory*), Schuld'schein, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e, Hand'schein, *m.*, Hand'wechsel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

nothing, nichts.

notice, merken.

now, nun, jetzt.

number, numerie'ren. Num=mer, *f.*, *pl.* -n; (*figure*) Zahl, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

obliged, verbunden (*fr.* ver=binden, *irreg.*); **be** —, ver=pflichtet sein.

obsolete, veraltet.

obtain, erlangen.

occupation, Ruf, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; Beschäf'tigung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

occupy, besetzen.

occur, vor'kommen, *irreg.* (sein).

o'clock, Uhr, *f.*, *incl.*

of, von, aus (*dat.*); *often not to be translated*, a glass of water,

- ein Glas Wasser; *sometimes* mit *is used*, a decanter of water, eine Karaff'e mit Wasser.
- off**, ab, *adv. or sep. pref.*
- offer**, an'bieten, *irreg.*
- office**, Kasse, *f.*, *pl.* -n; Amt, *n.* -es, *pl.* Ämter; Bureau' (*pron.* bü-rō'), *n.* -s, *pl.* -s, or -r.
- often**, oft, häufig.
- oh**, ach!
- oil**, Öl, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.
- old**, alt.
- omelet**, Ei'ertuchen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Omelet'te, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- omnibus**, Om'nibus, *m.* -busses, *pl.* -busse; — **line**, Om'ni-buslinie, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- on**, an, auf, mit, über.
- one**, ein, -e, -; **a** —, ein Einser, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; —, **they**, man (*nom. sing. only*); **any** —, **some** —, jemand; **one's**, sein, -e, -.
- once**, ein'mal; **at** —, sogleich', gleich.
- only**, nur, allein'.
- open**, öffnen, auf'machen; (*unlock*) auf'schließen, *irreg.*; (*adj.*) offen, geöffnet; (*of a room*) gehen, *irreg.* (sein) (*on*, auf *w. acc.*).
- opera**, Oper, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **house**, D'pernhaus, *n.* -es, *pl.* -häuser; — **square**, D'pernplatz, *m.* -es, *pl.* -plätze; — **glass**, D'perngucker, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, D'pernglas, *n.* -es, *pl.* -gläser.
- opposite**, entge'gen gesetzt; ge'genüber (*following dat.*).
- or**, oder; sonst; (*to*) bis, ten or twelve, zehn bis zwölf.
- orange**, Apfelsi'ne, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- Orchard Lake**, Orchard Lake, *n.*
- order**, Ordnung, *f.*, *pl.* -en;
- out of** —, in Unordnung, (*colloquial*) kaput; **to** —, **give an** —, bestellen.
- original edition**, Original'-ausgabe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- other**, ander.
- out**, aus (*adv.*); — **of**, aus, außer (*prep. w. dat.*).
- over**, über (*prep. w. dat. or acc.*); (*adv.*) aus, zu Ende.
- overcharge**, vor'schlagen, *irreg.*
- overcoat**, ü'berzieher, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
- overflow**, aus'treten, *irreg.* (sein).
- overgrow**, überwach'sen, *irreg.*
- overture**, Ouverture (*Fr. u, il*), *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- own**, eigen.
- oyster**, Auster, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- pack**, packen, ein'packen, auf'-packen.
- package**, Paket', *n.* -s, *pl.* -e.
- pair**, Paar, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.
- paper**, Papier', *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e;
- news** —, Zeitung, *f.*, *pl.* -en;
- morning** —, Mor'genzeitung, *f.*; — **cutter**, Papier'messer, *n.* -s, *pl.* -; — **weight**, Brief'beschwerver, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
- parade**, Para'de, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

- parcel**, Paket', *n.* -s, *pl.* -e, Stück, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.
- pardon**, Verzeihung, *f.*, *pl.* -en; **I beg your** —, bitte, ich bitte um Verzeihung, Pardon! (*pron. on as in Fr.*).
- pare**, schälen.
- parents**, Eltern, *pl.*
- Paris**, Paris'; Pari'ser (*incl. adj.*).
- parquet**, Parkett', *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e, -s.
- part** (*rôle*), Rolle, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **of the city**, Stadt'viertel, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.
- pass**, reichen, zu'kommen (*irreg.*, sein) lassen, *irreg.*; (*take place*) geschehen, *irreg.* (sein); — **over**, fahren (*irreg.*), etc., über *w. acc.*; (*an examination*) machen, bestehen, *irreg.*
- passage**, U'berfahrt, *f.*, *pl.* -en.
- passage-way**, Gang, *m.* -es, *pl.* Gänge.
- passenger**, Passagier' (*Fr. g = zh*), *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e; **first-class passengers** (*on steamer*), Passagiere erster Klasse, *or* erste Rajü'tenpassagiere, (*R. R.*) Reisende erster Klasse.
- passport**, Paß, *m.* -es, *pl.* Pässe.
- past, half — three**, halb vier, etc.
- patronized, well** —, stark besucht.
- pavement**, Pflaster, *n.* -s, *pl.* -; (*raised center of a street*) Damm, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* Dämme.
- pay**, bezahlen, aus'zahlen, entrichten; — **duty on**, versteuern; Besoldung, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Lohn, *m.* (n.) -es, *pl.* Löhne.
- payable**, zahlbar.
- payment**, Zahlung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.
- pea**, Erbse, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- peach**, Pfirsich, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e (*f.*, *pl.* -en).
- pear**, Birne, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- pearl**, Perle, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- pen**, Feder, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **steel** —, Stahl'feder, *f.*; — **holder**, Fe'derhalter, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
- Pennsylvania**, Pennsylv'a'nien, *n.* -s.
- people**, Leute, *pl.*
- pepper**, Pfeffer, *m.* -s.
- per cent.**, Prozent', Procent', *n.* -s, *pl.* -e.
- perhaps**, vielleicht'.
- permanent**, stehend (*fr.* stehen, *irreg.*).
- person**, Mensch, *m.* -en, *pl.* -en.
- pfennig**, Piennig, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.
- philosophy**, Philosophie', *f.*, *pl.* -n.
- physician**, Arzt, *m.* -es, *pl.* Ärzte.
- piece**, Stück, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e, Stückchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -; **a ten mark** —, ein Zehn'markstück, *n.*
- pier**, Ha'fendamm, *m.* -s, *pl.* -dämme.
- pinch**, drücken.
- pirated edition**, Nach'druck, *m.* -s, *pl.* -drücke.
- place**, Ort, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e, Örter, Platz, *m.* -es, *pl.* Plätze, Couvert', *n.* -s, *pl.* -e, -s, Stelle, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **of business**, Geschäfts'lokal, *n.* -s, *pl.* -e.

plain, Ebene, *f.*, *pl.* -u; (*evident*) klar.

plainly, deutlich.

plate, Teller, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

platform, Perron' (*pron. on as in Fr.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -s.

play, auf'führen, spielen, geben, *irreg.*, dar'stellen. Stück, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e; Vor'stellung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

pleasant, an'genehm, schön.

please, (ich) bitte, *irreg.*, wollen (*irreg.*) Sie die Güte haben, *irreg.*, gütigst, gefälligst.

pleasure, Vergnügen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

point, deuten.

pointed, spitz.

police, Polizei', *f.*; — **man**, Schutz'mann, *m.* -es, *pl.* -männer, -leute; — **super-vision**, Polizei'aufsicht, *f.*

polite, höflich.

political economy, Staats'-wirtschaft, *f.*

poorly, schlecht.

popular, (sehr) beliebt.

pork, Schweinefleisch, *n.* -es.

porter, (*R. R. station*) Gepäck'-träger, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, Träger, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; Haus'knecht, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

positively, durchaus', unum-gäng'lich.

possession, Besitztum, *n.* -es, *pl.* -tümer.

possessor, Zu'haber, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, (*of telephone*) Abonnent', *m.* -en, *pl.* -en.

postage, Frankie' rung, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Porto, *n.* -s, *pl.* Porti; — **due**, Porto.

postman, Brief'träger, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

post office, Post, *f.*, *pl.* -en; (*in hotel*) Postbureau (*pron.* Post'bü-ro), *n.* -s, *pl.* -s, -r.

postpaid, frankie'rt; **not** —, un'frankiert.

poste restante, post'lagernd.

potato, Kartoffel, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Potsdam, Potsdam, *n.* -s; Pots-damer, *incl. adj.*

pour, gießen, *irreg.*; — **out** (*into one's cup*), ein'schenken.

practice, Übung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

pray, denn, *adv.*

prefer, vor'ziehen, *irreg.*, lieber *w. verb.* as, I prefer to remain at home, ich bleibe lieber zu Hause, I prefer water, ich trinke lieber Wasser, etc.

prepaid, frankie'rt; **not** —, un'frankiert.

present, zu'gegen; **for the** —, vor'läufig; (*introduce*) vor'stellen, *dat. of pers. to whom.*

preserves, Ein'gemachtes, *n.* (*decl. like n. adj.*, das Ein'-gemachte, etc.), Kompott', *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

pretty, schön, hübsch; — **well**, ziemlich wohl, gut.

price, Preis, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

principal rôle, part, Haupt'-rolle, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

prison, Gefängnis, *n.* -nisses, *pl.* -nisse; **spend** (*time*) **in** —, ab'sitzen, *irreg.*

private, — **apartment(s)**, Pri-vat'wohnung, *f.*, *pl.* -en; — **hotel**, möblie'rtes Hotel, Hotel garni.

probably, wahr'scheinlich.
professor, Profess'or, *m.* -s, *pl.* -so'ren.
profitable, Gewinn (*m.*) bringend, *irreg.*
program, Thea'terzettel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
prohibit, verbieten, *irreg.*
prompter, Souffleur' (*Fr. eu.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -e; **prompter's box**, Souffleur'kasten, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
promptly, punkt, pünktlich.
pronounce, aus'sprechen, *irreg.*
pronunciation, Aus'sprache, *f.*
proper, schicklich.
prose, Prosa, *f.*
prove, beweisen, *irreg.*; — **one's identity**, sich legitimie'ren.
provide, versehen, *irreg.*
public, Pub'likum, *n.* -s; **in** —, öffentlich.
pull, ziehen, *irreg.* (*at*, or *on*, an *w. dat.*); reißen, *irreg.*; — **on**, an'ziehen, an'bringen, *irreg.*
pumps, Tanz'schuhe, *m. pl. of* Tanzschuh.
punch, coupie'ren.
punctuation mark, Interpunktions'zeichen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.
punishment, Strafe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
purchase, lösen. Ein'kauf, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -käufe.
push, drücken; — **about**, sich herum'stoßen, *irreg.*
put, thun, *irreg.*, hin'thun, laden, *irreg.*, legen; — **on**, an'ziehen, *irreg.*; — **up**, ein'lehren (sein).

quadrille, Quadrille (*pron. Ra-* dril'je), *f.*, *pl.* -n, Kontretanz, *m.* -es, *pl.* — tänze, Kontre, Contre, *m.* -s, *pl.* -s.
quality, Güte, *f.*, Qualität', *f.*, *pl.* -en.
quarter, Viertel, *n.* -s, *pl.* -; **a — after nine**, ein Viertel auf zehn, or nach neun; **a — to ten**, drei Viertel auf zehn, or ein Viertel vor zehn; **a — of an hour**, eine Vier'telstunde.
question, Frage, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
quick, rasch, schnell, (*colloquial*) fix; **be —!** beeilen Sie sich!
quickly, rasch, schnell, geschwind, (*colloquial*) fix.
quiet, ruhig, still.
quire, Buch, *n.* -es, *pl.* Bücher.
quite, ganz.
race, Geschlecht, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -er.
rack, Netz, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e, Gepäck'netz, *n.*
radish, Radie'schen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.
railroad, or **railway**, Ei'senbahn, *f.*, *pl.* -en; — **brake**, Bremse, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — (*stock*) **company**, Ei'senbahnaktiengesellschaft, *f.*, *pl.* -en; — **map**, Rei'sekarte, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **ticket office** (*sale, in hotel*), Ei'senbahnbilletverkauf, *m.* -s.
rain, regnen. Regen, *m.* -s; **direction for —**, Re'genseite, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
raise (*money*), lösen.
rapidly, schnell.
rare (*cooked*), wenig gebraten (*braten, irreg.*).

rasor, Rasier'messer, *n.* -s, *pl.* -, Messer, *n.*

raspberry, Him'beere, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

rather, lieber; **should**, or **would** —, möchte (mögen, *irreg.*) lieber.

reach, erreichen.

read, lesen, *irreg.*

ready, fertig, bereit; **get** —, sich fertig machen.

real (*genuine*), echt.

receipt, quittie'ren. Quittung, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Empfang'schein, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

receive, erhalten, *irreg.*, bekommen, *irreg.*; empfangen, *irreg.*; auf'nehmen, *irreg.*; — **back** (*change*), heraus'bekommen.

reception room, Empfangs'zimmer, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

recognize, kennen, *irreg.*, er'kennen.

recommend, empfehlen, *irreg.*

recovered, to **have** —, wieder'her'gestellt sein (*fr.* wieder'her'stellen).

red, rot.

reduced, reduzie'rt (*fr.* reduzie'ren).

refreshment, Erfrischung, *f.*, *pl.* -en; — **room**, Restauration', *f.*, *pl.* -en, (*R. R.*) Bahn'hofsrestauration, *f.*

regards, Grüße (*m. pl. of* Gruß), Empfehlungen (*f. pl. of* Empfehlung); **give my** — **to**, empfehlen (*irreg.*) Sie mich an *w. acc.*, meine Grüße an *w. acc.*

register, ein'schreiben, *irreg.*; Frem'denbuch, *n.* -es, *pl.* -bücher.

regular, re'gelmäßig.

regulate, regulie'ren.

Reichstag, Reichs'tag, *m.* -(e)s.

related, verwandt (*to*, mit).

remain, bleiben, *irreg.* (sein), sich auf'halten, *irreg.*

remedy, ändern.

remember, — **me to him**, grüßen Sie ihn von mir.

renowned, berühmt.

rent, mieten, leihen, *irreg.*

repair, reparie'ren, aus'bessern.

repeat, wiederho'len.

repeatedly, mehr'mals.

reply, Ant'wort, *f.*, *pl.* -en (*to*, auf *w. acc.*).

represent, vor'stellen.

reserve, belegen, behalten, *irreg.*, reservie'ren; nume'rie'ren.

residence, Wohnung, *f.*, *pl.* -en; **take up a** —, ein Domizil' (*Domicil'*) auf'schlagen, *irreg.*

rest, aus'ruhen. (*remainder*) Rest, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

restaurant, Restauration', *f.*, *pl.* -en.

retain, behalten, *irreg.*

return, zurück'kommen, *irreg.* (sein), zurück'kehren (sein).

review, Recension', *f.*, *pl.* -en.

reward, Belohnung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

rich, reich.

ride, Ritt, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; reiten, *irreg.*; — **up**, hinauf'reiten (sein).

right, be —, recht haben, *irreg.*; **be not** —, un'recht haben; (*correct*) richtig; **to**, **at**, **on the** —, rechts, zur Rechten; **to the** —, nach rechts; **all** —! schön! gut!

rightly, richtig, recht.
ring, klingen, schellen, läuten;
 the bell has rung, es hat geklingelt. Ring, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e;
diamond —, Diamant'ring, *m.*
rip, auf'gehen, *irreg.* (sein).
rise, auf'stehen, *irreg.* (sein);
 auf'steigen, *irreg.* (sein); (*of the sun*) auf'gehen, *irreg.* (sein).
Ritter, Ritter, *m.* -s.
river, Fluß, *m.* -es, *pl.* Flüsse.
road, Weg, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e;
 Bahn, *f.*, *pl.* -en; **rail** —,
 Ei'senbahn, *f.*
roast, Braten, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; —
 beef, Rin'derbraten, *m.*; —
 meat, Braten.
roasted, well —, durch'gebraten (braten, *irreg.*).
rôle, Rolle, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
roll, Hörnchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.
rolling, Schwanken, *n.* -s.
Rome, Rom, *n.* -s.
room, Zimmer, *n.* -s, *pl.* -;
 Kammer, *f.*, *pl.* -n; Platz, *m.*
 -es, *pl.* Plätze; Nummer, *f.*,
pl. -n; (*dwelt*) logie'ren (*Fr.*
g = zh).
rough, un'gestüm.
round-trip ticket, Rund'reisebillet
 (*pron.* bill-jet'), *n.* -s,
pl. -billet, -billets.
row, Reihe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
royal, königlich; **the Royal Theater**
 (*in Berlin*), das Königliche Schau'spielhaus.
run, laufen, *irreg.*; — **about**,
 herum'laufen (sein); — **down**,
 ab'laufen (sein); — **in**, ein'laufen
 (sein); führen.

sail, segeln, ab'segeln.
salad, Sa'lat, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.
salary, Gehalt, *n.* or *m.* -s, *pl.* -e;
 Gage (*Fr. g = zh*), *f.*, *pl.* -n.
salt, Salz, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e; —
 meat, Salz'fleisch, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e;
 — **pork** (— meat), Pö'stelfleisch, *n.*
same, the —, der, die, das sel'be;
 all the —, alles eins, ei'nerlei.
sample, Probe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
sandwich, Fleisch'butterbrot, *n.* -s,
pl. -e, Fleisch'butterbrötchen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.
satisfied, zufried'en.
Saturday, Sonn'abend, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e,
 Sams'tag, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e; — **evening**, Sonn'abend
 abend.
sausage, Wurst, *f.*, *pl.* Würste.
say, sagen, reden.
scarcely, kaum.
scenery, Dekoratio'nen (*f. pl.* of
 Decoration').
schedule, — of fare(s), Fahr'tage,
f., *pl.* -n.
scorching, brennend, *irreg.*
sea, Meer, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e, See, *f.*,
pl. -n; — **sick**, see'traut.
seam, Naht, *f.*, *pl.* Nähte.
seat, Platz, *m.* -es, *pl.* Plätze, Sitz,
m. -es, *pl.* -e; (*in cars, carriage, etc., w. back to front*)
 Riid'sitz, (*facing front*) Vor'dersitz;
 — **in a box** (*theater*), Lo'genplatz (*Fr. g = zh*),
m.; — **in parquet**, Parkett'platz, *m.*
second, zweit; mittler.
secure, sichern; lösen.
see, sehen, *irreg.*; an'sehen;

nach'sehen; — **beforehand**,
voraus'sehen; — **to**, — **to**
getting, — **to taking**, be-
sorgen.

seem, scheinen, *irreg.*

seldom, selten.

self-acting, selbst'wirkend.

sell, verkaufen.

seltzer water, Sel'terwasser,
n. -s.

send, schicken, senden, *irreg. or*
reg.; hin'schicken; auf'geben,
irreg.; — **for**, holen lassen, *irreg.*

sender, Ab'sender, m. -s, pl. -.

sentence, Satz, m. -es, pl.
Sätze.

separate, sich trennen.

servant, Bediente, m. -n, pl.
-n; Kellner, m. -s, pl. -.

serve, bedienen; auf'tragen, *ir-*
reg.

service, Bedienung, f., pl. -en.

session, Sitzung, f., pl. -en.

set, setzen; — **down**, ab'setzen.

seven, sieben.

several, mehrere.

Shakespeare, Shafespeare, m.
-s.

shall, werden, *irreg.* (sein),
sollen, *irreg.*

sharp, scharf; **at nine o'clock**
—, punkt neun Uhr.

shave, barbie'ren, rasie'ren.

she, sie (es, er).

sheet, Blatt, n. -es, pl. Blätter,
Bogen, m. -s, pl. -.

shine, scheinen, *irreg.*

ship, Schiff, n. -es, pl. -e.

shirt, Hemd, n. -es, pl. -en.

shoe, Schuh, m. -es, pl. -e; —
maker, Schuh'macher, m. -s,
pl. -.

shout, rufen, *irreg.*

show, zeigen; — **up**, conduct,
hinauf'führen.

sick, krank; **make** —, krank
machen, U'belkeit verur'sachen.

side, Seite, f., pl. -n.

sidewalk, Trottoir' (*Fr. oi*), n.
-s, pl. -s.

sight, Sicht, f.; Se'henswür-
digkeit, f., pl. -en.

signal, Zeichen, n. -s, pl. -
(for, zu); (announce) melden.

signature, Un'terschrift, f., pl.
-en.

silk, Seide, f., pl. -n; **silks**,
Sei'denware, f., pl. -n; —
hat, Cylin'derhut, m. -s, pl.
-hüte; — **department**, Ab-
teilung (f.) der Sei'den-
waren.

silver, Silber, n. -s.

simple, einfach.

since, seit, *prep. w. dat.*; seit-
dem', *conj., adv.*

sing, singen, *irreg.*

singer, Sänger, m. -s, pl. -,
Sängerin, f., pl. -rinnen.

singing, Singen, n. -s.

sir, Herr, m. -(e)n, pl. -en, gnä-
diger Herr.

sirloin of beef, Ven'denbraten,
m. -s, pl. -.

sister, Schwester, f., pl. -n.

sit, sitzen, *irreg.*; — **down**, sich
setzen.

sitting room, Wohn'zimmer, n.
-s, pl. -.

six, sechs.

sixteen, sechzehn.

sixtieth, sechzigst.

sixty, sechzig.

size, Größe, f., pl. -n.

skin, Haut, *f.*, *pl.* Häute.
sky, Himmel, *m.* -s, *pl.* - (in, an).
sleep, schlafen, *irreg.*; **have one's sleep out**, aus'schlafen.
sleeper, sleeping car, Schlaf-waggon (*pron. on as in Fr.*), *m.* -s, *pl.* -s, Schlaf-wagen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
sleepy, schläfrig.
slippery, schlüpfrig.
slow, be —, lose time, nach=gehen, *irreg.* (sein).
slowly, langsam.
small, klein.
smoke, rauchen; Rauch, *m.* -es.
smoked, geräuchert.
smoker, Raucher, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; (*car, coach*) Rauch'coupé, *n.* -s, *pl.* -s; **one who does not smoke**, Nicht-raucher, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
smoking, Rauchen, *n.* -s; — **car**, Rauch'coupé, *n.* -s, *pl.* -s.
smooth, glatt; zart.
snow, schneien; Schnee, *m.* -s.
so, so; es; **Is that —? so? — that**, daß, so daß.
soft, weich, zart.
soiled, schmutzig.
sole, Sohle, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **put new soles on**, neu besohlen.
solo, Solo, *n.* -s, *pl.* -s.
some, etwas, einige, *often not to be translated*; — **one**, jemand; **for — time**, längere Zeit.
something, etwas.
sometimes, bisweilen.
somewhat, etwas.
son, Sohn, *m.* -es, *pl.* Söhne.
soon, bald; **as — as**, sobald.
soprano, Sopran', *m.* -s; (*singer*) Sopran'sänger, *m.* -s,

pl. -, Sopran'sängerin, *f.*, *pl.* -rinnen.
sorry, I am —, es thut (*irreg.*) mir leid, ich bedaure.
soup, Suppe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
speak, sprechen, *irreg.*, reden.
specimen, Probe, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Exemplar', *n.* -es, *pl.* -e; **fine —**, Pracht'exemplar, *n.*
speed, Schnelligkeit, *f.*, Geschwindigkeit, *f.*
spend, verbringen, *irreg.*, zu=bringen; — **in prison**, ab=sitzen, *irreg.*
split, — **the difference**, die Differenz' teilen.
spoon, Löffel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; **dessert —**, Dessert'löffel, *m.*
spread, decken.
square (place), Platz, *m.* -es, *pl.* Plätze; **opera —**, Opernplatz, *m.*; *adj.* stumpf.
stage, Bühne, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **coach**, Post'wagen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
stairs, a flight of —, Treppe, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **down —**, unten; **up —**, oben.
stamp, stempern; **postage —**, Brief'marke, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
stand, stehen, *irreg.*; (*bear*) vertragen, *irreg.*
start, ab'reisen (sein), ab'gehen, *irreg.* (sein), ab'fahren, *irreg.* (sein).
station, Bahn'hof, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -höfe; Station', *f.*, *pl.* -en.
stationer, Papier'händler, *m.* -s; *pl.* -.
stay, bleiben, *irreg.* (sein); — **over night**, übernach'ten; (*put up*) ein'tehren (sein).

steamer, Dampfer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; Dampf'schiff, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

steamship, Dampf'schiff, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e; Dampfer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; — **company**, Dampf'schiffahrtsgeellschaft, *f.*, *pl.* -en; — **line**, Dampf'ferlinie, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

steel, Stahl, *m.* -es, *pl.* Stähle; — **pen**, Stahl'feder, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

stem-winder, Remontoir'uhr (*Fr. oi*), *f.*, *pl.* -en.

step, treten, *irreg.* (sein); — **in**, ein'treten, ein'steigen, *irreg.* (sein), steigen in *w. acc.*

stewed, gedünstet.

stiff (*wind*), scharf.

stifled, be —, ersticken (*with*, *from*, *vor*, *an w. dat.*).

still, noch, *adv.*

stock, Akt'ie, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

stone, Stein, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; **precious** —, Edelstein, *m.*

stop, halten, *irreg.*, an'halten; stehen, *irreg.*, bleiben, *irreg.* (sein); (*put up*) ein'kehren (sein); — (*payment*), ein'stellen. Auf'enthalt, *m.* -s.

stopping place (*street cars, etc.*), Hal'testelle, *f.*, *pl.* -n, An'haltestelle, *f.*

store, Laden, *m.* -s, *pl.* Läden.

storm, thunder —, Gewitter, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

story, Stock, *m.* -es, *pl.* Stöcke, Stock'werk, *n.* -s, *pl.* -e; **second** —, zwei Treppen hoch.

straight, gerade, *adj. or adv.*; stracks, *adv.*; — **ahead**, gerade aus.

strawberry, Erd'beere, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

street, Straße, *f.*, *pl.* -n; — **car**, P'fer'debahnwagen, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; — **door**, Haus'thür(e), *f.*, *pl.* -en; — **railway**, — **cars**, P'fer'debahn, *f.*, *pl.* -en, P'fer'deeisenbahn, *f.*

strike, schlagen, *irreg.*; ein'schlagen in *w. acc.*; (*a light*) an'zünden.

strict, streng.

strong, stark.

student life, Studen'tenleben, *n.* -s.

study, studie'ren.

subscribe, abonnie'ren (*for*, *auf w. acc.*).

such, solch; — **a**, ein solcher, eine solche, ein solches; — **a thing, a thing like that**, so etwas.

suddenly, plötzlich.

suffer, erleiden, *irreg.*

sufficient, hin'reichend, genug.

sugar, Zucker, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

suit (*please*), gefallen, *irreg.* (*dat.*). An'zug, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -züge.

summer, Sommer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -; — **residence**, Som'mer'wohnung, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Land'haus, *n.* -es, *pl.* -häuser; Land'sitz, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

sun, Sonne, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

supper, A'bendessen, *n.* -s, A'bendbrot, *n.* -s.

supplementary ticket, Ergän'zungsillet (*pron.*, *bill-jet'*), *n.* -s, *pl.* -lette, -lets.

suppose, vermuten.

sure, to be —! al'lerdings, gewiß.

surely, sicher.

surrounding country, Umge-
bung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

sweet, süß. — **bread**, Brös-
chen, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.

swim, schwimmen, *irreg.*

swimming school, Schwimm-
schule, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Swiss costume, Schweizer-
tracht, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

switchman, Wei'chensteller, *m.*
-s, *pl.* -.

table, Tisch, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

table d'hôte, Wirts'tafel, *f.*,
pl. -n, Table d'Hôte (*pron. as*
in Fr.), *f.*

tailor, Schneider, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

take, nehmen, *irreg.*; essen, *ir-*
reg.; trinken, *irreg.*; genießen,
irreg.; (*carry*) tragen, *irreg.*,
befördern; (*choose*) wählen;
(*engage, occupy*) besetzen;
(*make*) machen; (*regard*) hal-
ten (*irreg.*) für; (*move*) schaf-
fen; (*wish*) wünschen; (*a road*)
ein'schlagen, *irreg.*; — **away**,
ab'nehmen, weg'räumen,
weg'nehmen; — **care**, acht-
geben, *irreg.*; -- **on, in**, ein'-
nehmen; — **along, with**
one, mit'nehmen; — **up** (*a*
note), ein'lösen; — **up** (*a*
residence), auf'schlagen; — **up**
again, wiederauf'nehmen.

tall, groß.

Tannhäuser, Tann'häuser, *m.*
-s.

taste, kosten; schmecken. Ge-
schmack, *m.* -s.

tasty, geschmackvoll.

tea, Thee, *m.* -s.

telegraph, telegraphie'ren; —
office, Telegra'phenamt, *n.*
-(e)s, *pl.* -ämter, (*in hotel*)
Telegra'phenbureau (bü-rō'),
n. -s, *pl.* -s, or -r; **by** —,
per Telegraph' (*m.*), tele-
gra'phisch.

telegram, Depesch'e, *f.*, *pl.* -n,
Telegramm', *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e;
by —, per Telegraph', tele-
gra'phisch.

telephone, Fern'sprecher, *m.* -s,
pl. -, Telephon', *n.* -s, *pl.* -e;
Fern'sprecheinrichtung, *f.*, *pl.*
-en; — **office**, Fern'sprech-
stelle, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Fern'sprech-
amt, *n.* -s, *pl.* -ämter.

tell, sagen (*to one, dat.*).

ten, zehn; **a** —, ein Zehner, *m.*
-s, *pl.* -.

tender, mürbe, zart. (*R. R.*)
Tender, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

tenor, Tenor', *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

text, Text, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

than, als.

thank, danken, *dat.*

that, der, dieser, jener; (*rel.*
pronoun) der, welcher, was;
(*conj.*) daß; **so** —, daß, so
daß; **with** —, damit'; **in**
order —, damit'.

thaw, tauen.

the, der, die, das.

theater, Thea'ter, *n.* -s, *pl.* -;
(*representation*) Spiel, *n.* -es,
pl. -e, Vor'stellung, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

then, da'mals, dann; denn.

there, da, dahin', dort; — **is**,
are, es ist, sind.

thereafter, thereupon, dar-
auf'.

therefore, daher', also, demnach'.

these, diese; dieses, das, es.

they, sie, das, es; man (*nom. sing. only*).

thick, dicht; dick.

thing, Sache, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Ding, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.

think, denken, *irreg.*, glauben, finden, *irreg.*

third, dritt.

thirsty, durstig; **be** —, durstig sein, or es durstet, etc., *w. acc. of pers.*

thirty, dreißig; — **five**, fünf und dreißig.

this, dieser, -e, -es; der, die, das.

those, diese, jene, die; dieses, jenes, das, es.

thousand, tausend.

three, drei.

through, durch, *prep. w. acc.*; *adv.*, aus, zu Ende; **a** — **coach**, ein durch'gehender Wagen.

throw, werfen, *irreg.*; — **down**, um'reißen, *irreg.*, um'werfen; — **upside down**, durcheinan'berwerfen.

Thursday, Don'nerstag, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

ticket, Billet' (*pron.* Bill-jet'), *n.* -s, *pl.* -ette, or -lets; **return** —, Rund'reisebillet, *n.*; — **office**, Billet'kasse, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Kasse, *f.*

Tiergarten, Tier'garten, *m.* -s (*name of a park in Berlin*).

tight, eng.

time, Zeit, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Stunde,

f., *pl.* -n, Mal, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e; Uhr, *f.*, *incl.*; **what** —, wie viel Uhr, **at what** —, um wie viel Uhr; **in** —, recht'zeitig; **a long** —, lange, lange Zeit; **at the same** —, zugleich'; — **of day**, Ta'gestunde, *f.*; **the first** —, zum ersten Mal; — **table**, Fahr'plan, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e, -pläne.

tired, müde, ermüdet.

to, zu, bis zu, bis, auf, nach, mit, an, bei; **in order** —, um ... zu *w. infinitive*; **from ... to ...**, von ... bis ...

to-day, heute; —'s, heut'ig, *adj.* **together**, zusam'men, *adv.* or *sep. pref.*

to-morrow, morgen; — **morn-ing**, morgen früh; — **even-ing**, morgen abend; **day after** —, ü'bermorgen.

to-night, heute abend.

too, zu; (*also*) auch.

tooth, Zahn, *m.* -es, *pl.* Zähne.

top, on —, oben; auf dem (or das) Berdeck.

towards, ge'gen, *prep. w. acc.*

towel, Hand'tuch, *n.* -es, *pl.* -tücher.

town, Stadt, *f.*, *pl.* Städte.

track, Geleise, *n.* -s, *pl.* -, Gleis, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e, Schie'nengleis, *n.*; (*rails*) Schienen (*f. pl. of* Schiene).

trade, Handel, *m.* -s, *pl.* Händel.

tragedy, Tran'er'spiel, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.

tragic, tragisch.

train, Zug, *m.* -es, *pl.* Züge.

tramway, Pfer'debahn, *f.*, *pl.*

- en, Pſer'deeisenbahn, *f.*,
 Tramway, *f.*, *pl.* -s.
transfer (*ticket*), Korrespondenz =
 marke, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Um'steigkarte,
f., *pl.* -n.
travel, reisen.
traveling bag, Rei'setasche, *f.*,
pl. -n.
tree, Baum, *m.* -es, *pl.* Bäume.
trifle, Klei'nigkeit, *f.*, *pl.* -en.
trip, Reise, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
troop, Truppe, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Geſell-
 ſchaft, *f.*, *pl.* -en.
trouble, Mühe, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Be-
 mähung, *f.*, *pl.* -en; **take the**
 —, ſich bemühen; (*interrupt*,
disturb) ſtören.
trousers, Hosen, *pl.*
true, wahr.
trunk, Koffer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
try, verſuchen; probie'ren; —
on, probie'ren, an'probieren.
tunnel, Tunnel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -, -s.
turkey, Pute, *f.*, *pl.* -n, Trut =
 hahn, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -hähue.
turn, ſich wenden; — **about**,
 um'kehren (*when intr.*, ſein).
turnip, weiße Rübe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
twelve, zwölf; — **hundred**,
 zwölf hundert.
twenty, zwanzig; — **three**, drei
 und zwanzig; — **four**, vier
 und zwanzig; — **five**, fünf
 und zwanzig; — **seven**, ſieben
 und zwanzig.
two, zwei.
umbrella, Re'genshirm, *m.* -s,
pl. -e.
unbearable, un'erträglich.
uncertain, un'ſicher.
uncle, Onkel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
under, unter, *prep. w. dat. or acc.*
understand, verſtehen, *irreg.*;
 können, *irreg.*
unengaged, frei.
United States, the, die Verei-
 nigten Staaten.
university, Univerſität', *f.*, *pl.*
 -en.
unoccupied, frei.
unpleasant, un'angenehm.
unsettled, un'beſtändig.
Unter den Linden, Unter den
 Linden, die Linden.
until, biſ; (*before*) bevor, ehe.
up, auf, *adv. or sep. pref.*; auf =
 geſtanden (*ſtehen, irreg.*); —
and down, auf und ab; —
there, dort oben.
upon, auf, *prep. w. dat. or acc.*
uppers, leather for the —,
 D'berleder, *n.* -s.
use, gebrauchen, brauchen, be-
 nutzen; ſich bedienen (*w. gen.*).
 Gebrauch, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* Ge-
 bräuche; **in** —, gebräuchlich.
usually, gewöhnlich.
vacant, frei.
vacate, räumen.
valise, Rei'setasche, *f.*, *pl.* -n,
 Taſche, *f.*
value, Wert, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.
vanilla ice cream, Vanil'leeis,
n. -es.
vapor, Dunſt, *m.* -es, *pl.* Dünſte.
various, verſchieden.
veal cutlet, Kalbs'fotelett, *n.*
 -s, *pl.* -s, -e.
vegetable(s), Gemüſe, *n.* -s,
pl. -.

verse, Vers, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

very, sehr.

vest, Weste, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

viaduct, Überbrück'ung, *f.*, *pl.*

-en, Viadukt, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

vicinity, Nähe, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Vienna, Wien, *n.* -s.

view, Aus'sicht, *f.*, *pl.* -en.

vinegar, Essig, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

visit, besuchen. Besuch, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.

voice, Stimme, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Wagner, Wagner, *m.* -s.

waist, Taille (*pron.* Tal'je), *f.*, *pl.* -n.

wait, warten; — **for**, erwarten, warten auf *w. acc.*, abwarten.

waiter, Kellner, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

waiting room, War'tesaal, *m.* -es, *pl.* -säle.

walk, gehen, *irreg.* (sein), zu Fuß gehen; **take a —**, spazie'ren gehen, einen Spazier'gang machen. Spazier'gang, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -gänge; (*passage, avenue*) Allee', *f.*, *pl.* -n.

waltz, Walzer, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

want (lack), Mangel, *m.* -s, *pl.* Mängel (*of, an w. dat.*); fehlen, *dat. of pers.*; *impers. w. dat. of pers. and an w. dat. of thing.*

warm, warm.

washing, Wäsche, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

waste-paper basket, Papier'korb, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -körbe.

watch, Uhr, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Ta'schenuhr, *f.*; — **key**, Uhr'schlüssel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.

water, Wasser, *n.* -s; **waters**,

waves, Wellen (*f. pl. of Well*); — **works**, Was'serleitung-en (*f. pl. of Was'serleitung*).

way, Weg, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e; Weise, *f.*, *pl.* -n; **on the —**, unterwegs'; **this — !** hierher'! **by — of**, über; **in this —**, auf diese Weise.

we, wir.

weak, schwach.

wealth, Reichtum, *m.* -(e)s, *pl.* -tümer; (*property*) Vermögen, *n.* -s.

wear, tragen, *irreg.*

weather, Wetter, *n.* -s; — **vane**, Wet'terfahne, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

Wednesday, Mitt'woch, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.

week, Woche, *f.*, *pl.* -n.

weigh, wiegen, *irreg.*

Weimar, Weimar, *n.* -s.

well, (*adv.*), gut, wohl; nun; **as — . . . as**, sowohl . . . als; **not very —**, nicht besonders; **I am pretty —**, es geht mir ziemlich gut.

Weser, Weser, *f.*

wet, naß; **become —**, naß werden, *irreg.* (sein).

what, *inter. pro.* was; *inter. pro. or adj.* welcher, was für; (*how*) wie.

when, als; wann; um welche Zeit? um wie viel Uhr? (*if, as often as*) wenn.

whether, ob; **I wonder —, if**, ob, *conj.*

which, welcher, der, was.

while, indem', während; **a —**, eine Weile; **a (little) —**, ein Stündchen, *n.* -s.

whist, Whist (*pron.* Wist), *n.* -s.
whistle, pfeifen, *irreg.*
white, weiß.
whither, wohin', wo . . . hin.
who, wer, *inter. pro.*; *rel. pro.* der, welcher.
why, warum'.
wide, weit.
wife, Frau, *f.*, *pl.* -en; Gemahlin, *f.*, *pl.* -innen.
William(s) street, Wil' = helm(s)straße, *f.*
William Tell, Wilhelm Tell, *m.* -s
wind, auf'ziehen, *irreg.* Wind, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.
window, Fenster, *n.* -s, *pl.* -.
wine, Wein, *m.* -es, *pl.* -e.
wing, Flügel, *m.* -s, *pl.* -.
wipe off, ab'wischen.
wish, wollen, *irreg.*, wünschen. Wunsch, *m.* -es, *pl.* Wünsche.
with, mit, bei, zu, von, *all w. dat.*
within, binnen, *prep. w. dat.*
without, ohne, *prep. w. acc.*
woman, Frau, *f.*, *pl.* -en, Dame, *f.*, *pl.* -n; Weib, *n.* -es, *pl.* -er.
wonder, wissen mögen, *both irreg.*; **I wonder if, whether**, ob, *conj.*
wonderful, wunderbar.
wondrously beautiful, very beautiful, wun'derschön.
word, Wort, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e (*in lists, etc.*, Wörter); **on my** —, auf Ehre, auf mein Wort, meiner Treu.
work, Ar'beit, *f.*, *pl.* -en; Werk, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e; **works** (*in a watch*), Werk, *n. sing.*

worth, be —, gelten, *irreg.*
write, schreiben, *irreg.*; — **down**, auf'schreiben; — **out**, aus'schreiben, schreiben.
writing materials, Schreib' = materialien, *n. pl. of* Schreib' = material(e).
writing paper, Schreib'papier, *n.* -(e)s, *pl.* -e.
wrong, un'recht, un'richtig, falsch; **be** —, un'recht haben, *irreg.*
yard (*measure*), Elle, *f.*, *pl.* -n.
year, Jahr, *n.* -es, *pl.* -e.
yes, ja; —, **indeed**, doch, al'sterdings.
yesterday, gestern; **yesterday's**, gestrig, *adj.*
yet, noch; (*already*) schon; doch; **not** —, noch nicht.
yonder, dort.
you, Sie, Ihnen; du, dir, dich; ihr, euch.
young, jung; — **man**, Junge, *m.* -n, (-ns), *pl.* -n, (-ns), Jüngling, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.
your, Ihr, dein, euer (*decl. like ein*).
yours, Ihrer, -e, -es; deiner, -e, -es; eurer, -e, -es; der, die, das Ihrige, Ihre, deinige, deine, eurige, eure.
yourself, (Sie, du, *etc.*) selbst; sich.
youth, Junge, *m.* -n, (-ns), *pl.* -n, (-ns), Jüngling, *m.* -s, *pl.* -e.
zoological, zoolo'gisch.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE
IRREGULAR VERBS
USED IN THE VOCABULARY.

Compounds are not given, if the simple verb is in use. Poetical and unusual forms are omitted. Forms not indicated are regular.

Infinitive.	Pres. Indic.	Imperat.	Impf. Ind.	Impf. Subj.	Past Part.
Beginnen	—	—	begann	begänne, begönne	begonnen
Bieten	—	—	bot	böte	geboten
Binden	—	—	band	bände	gebunden
Bitten	—	—	bat	bäte	gebeten
Bleiben	—	—	blieb	bliebe	geblieben
Braten	brätst, brät	—	briet	briete	gebraten
Brachen	brichst, bricht	brich	brach	bräche	gebrochen
Brennen	—	—	brannte	brennte	gebrannt
Bringen	—	—	brachte	brächte	gebracht
Denken	—	—	dachte	dächte	gedacht
Dürfen	darf, darfst, darf	wanting	durste	dürste	gedurst
Empfehlen	empfehlst, empfiehlt	empfehl	empfehl	empfehle, empföhle	empfohlen
Essen	isst, ißt	iß	aß	äße	geessen
Fahren	fährst, fährt	—	fuhr	führe	gefahren
Fallen	fällst, fällt	—	fiel	fielen	gefallen
Fangen	fängst, fängt	—	fieng, fieng	finge, fienge	gefangen
Finden	—	—	fund	fände	gefunden
Frieren	—	—	fror	fröre	gefroren
Geben	giebst, giebt	gieb	gab	gäbe	gegeben
Gehen	gibst, gibt	gib	ging	ginge	gegangen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indic.	Imperat.	Impf. Ind.	Impf. Subj.	Past Part.
Gelten	giltst, gilt	gilt	galt	gälte, gölte	gegolten
Genießen	—	—	genoss	genösse	genossen
Geschehen, imp.	geschieht	wanting	geschah	geschähe	geschehen
Gewinnen	—	—	gewann	gewänne, gewönne	gewonnen
Gießen	—	—	goss	gösse	gegossen
Greifen	—	—	griff	griffe	gegriffen
Haben	hast, hat	—	hatte	hätte	gehabt
Halten	hältst, hält	—	hielt	hielte	gehalten
Heben	—	—	hob, hub	höbe, hübe	gehoben
Heißen	—	—	hieß	hiese	geheißen
Helfen	hilfst, hilft	hilf	half	hälfe, hülfe	geholfen
Kennen	—	—	kante	kennte	gekant
Kommen	—	—	kam	käme	gekommen
Können	kann, kannst, kann	wanting	konnte	könnte	gekonnt
Laden	lädst, lädt	—	lud	lüde	geladen
Lassen	lässest, läßt	—	ließ	liese	gelassen
Laufen	läufst, läuft	—	lief	liefe	gelaufen
Leiden	—	—	litt	litte	gelitten
Reihen	—	—	lieh	liehe	geliehen
Lesen	liesest, liest	lies	las	läse	gelesen
Legen	—	—	lag	läge	gelegen
Mögen	mag, magst, mag	wanting	mochte	möchte	gemocht
Müssen	muß, mußt, muß	wanting	mußte	müßte	gemußt
Nehmen	nimmst, nimmt	nimm	nahm	nähme	genommen
Nennen	—	—	nannte	nennte	genannt
Pfeifen	—	—	pfiff	pfiffe	gepfiffen
Raten	rätst, rät	—	riet	riete	geraten
Reißen	—	—	riß	risse	gerissen
Reiten	—	—	ritt	ritte	geritten
Rufen	—	—	rief	riefe	gerufen
Scheinen	—	—	schien	schiene	geschienen
Schlafen	schläfst, schläft	—	schief	schiese	geschlafen
Schlagen	schlägst, schlägt	—	schlug	schlüge	geschlagen
Schließen	—	—	schloß	schlöße	geschlossen
Schmelzen	schmilzest, schmilzt	schmilz	schmolz	schmolze	geschmolzen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indic.	Imperat.	Impf. Ind.	Impf. Subj.	Past Part.
Schneiden	—	—	schnitt	schnitte	geschnitten
Schreiben	—	—	scrieb	schriebe	geschrieben
Schwimmen	—	—	schwamm, schwomm	schwämme, schwömm	geschwommen
Sehen	siehst, sieht	sieh	sah	sähe	gesehen
Sein	<i>all irreg., see conjug.</i>	sei	war	wäre	gewesen
Senden	—	—	sandte, sendete	sendete	gesandt, gesendet
Singen	—	—	sang	sänge	gesungen
Sitzen	—	—	saß	säße	gesessen
Sollen	soll, sollst, soll	wanting	sollte	sollte	gesollt
Sprechen	sprichst, spricht	sprich	sprach	spräche	gesprachen
Springen	—	—	sprang	spränge	gesprungen
Stehen	—	—	stand, stund	stände, stünde	gestanden
Steigen	—	—	stieg	stiege	gestiegen
Stoßen	stößest, stößt	—	stieß	stieße	gestoßen
Thun	—	—	that	thäte	gethan
Tragen	trägst, trägt	—	trug	trüge	getragen
Treffen	triffst, trifft	triff	traf	träfe	getroffen
Treten	trittst, tritt	tritt	trat	träte	getreten
Trinken	—	—	trank, trunk	tränke, trünke	getrunken
Vergeffen	vergiffest, vergibt	vergib	vergaß	vergäße	vergeffen
Verlieren	—	—	verlor	verlöre	verloren
Wachsen	wächstest, wächst	—	wuchs	wüchse	gewachsen
Weisen	—	—	wies	wiese	gewiesen
Wenden	—	—	wandte, wendete	wendete	gewandt, gewendet
Werben	wirbst, wirbt	wirb	warb	wärbe, würbe	geworben
Werden	wirfst, wird	—	ward, wurde	würde	geworden
Werfen	wirfst, wirft	wirf	warf	wärfe, würfe	geworfen
Wiegen	—	—	wog	wöge	gewogen
Wissen	weiß, weißt, weiß	—	wußte	wüßte	gewußt
Wollen	will, willst, will	—	wollte	wollte	gewollt
Zeihen	—	—	zieh	ziehe	gezichen
Ziehen	—	—	zog	zöge	gezogen
Zwingen	—	—	zwang	zwänge	gezwungen

A a B b C c D d E e

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee

F f G g H h I i J j K k

Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk

L l M m N n O o P p

Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp

Q q R r S s T t U u

Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu

V v W w X x Y y Z z

Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

ch ck ss sz sch sp st th tz
ch ck ff ff sch sp st th tz

ch ck ff ff sch sp st th tz

SUMMARY OF GERMAN GRAMMAR.

1. THE GERMAN ALPHABET.

PRONUNCIATION.

A, a, ah, *a*. When long, like *a* in *father*; short, same sound pronounced more quickly.

B, b, bay, *b*. When final or followed by a consonant, like *p*; elsewhere, as in English.

C, c, tsay, *c*. Followed by *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, like *k*; followed by *e*, *i*, *η*, *ä* or *ö*, like *ts*.

D, d, day, *d*. Final or at the end of a syllable followed by a consonant, like *t*; elsewhere, as in English.

E, e, *ä*, *e*. Long, like *a* in *hate*; short, like *e* in *pet*. In unaccented syllables and in endings *e* has nearly the sound of *u* in *but*. Final unaccented *e* is nearly like *e* in *over*.

F, f, eff, *f*. As in English.

G, g, gay, *g*. Final or at the end of a syllable followed by a consonant, like *ch*; but many pronounce it hard, and others much like *k*; elsewhere, like *g* in *go*.

H, h, hah, *h*. At the beginning of a word or part of a compound, and in the suffixes *haft* and *heit*, like *h* in *how*; elsewhere, silent.

J, i ee, *i*. Long, like *ee* in *seen*; short, like *i* in *tin*.

J, j yot, *j*. Like *y* in *yes*.

K, k kah, *k*. As in English.

L, l ell, *l*. As in English.

M, m emm, *m*. As in English.

N, n enn, *n*. As in English.

O, o oh, *o*. Long, like *o* in *pole*; short, somewhat like *o* in *corn* spoken quickly.

P, p pay, *p*. As in English.

Q, q koo, *q*. Is always followed by *u*. *Qu* is pronounced like German *fu*, or like English *kv* pronounced without allowing the upper teeth to touch the lower lip.

R, r ěrr, *r*. Different from English *r*. Rolled or trilled, and more forcible than in English.

S, s ess, *s*. When doubled, final, or before a consonant, like *s* in *list*; before a vowel and not preceded by *t*, *ch*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, nearly like English *z*, but softer. Initial *s* followed by *p* or *t* is more commonly pronounced like *sh*.

T, t tay, *t*. In the combinations *tia*, *tie*, *tio*, from the Latin *tia*, *tie*, *tio*, pronounced like *ts*; elsewhere, as in English.

U, u oo, *u*. Long, like *u* in *rule* (not like *u* in *mule*); short, nearly like *u* in *full*.

V, v fow, *v*. Initial (excepting in foreign words) and final, like *f*; elsewhere and in foreign words, like German *w*.

W, w vay, *w*. Like English *v* pronounced without allowing the upper teeth to touch the lower lip.

Ẁ, ẁ, iks, x. Like *ks*.

Ỳ, ỳ, ipsilon, y. Like German *i* or *ü*.

Ẓ, ẓ, tset, z. Like *ts*.

a. German is also printed and written in the characters used for English.

b. A vowel is long when doubled or followed by silent *h*; short, before a double consonant, and usually before two consonants.

2. MODIFIED VOWELS.

Ä, ä, is pronounced nearly like German *e* in the same position.

Ö, ö, is produced by rounding the lips as if to whistle and pronouncing English *ā*.

Ü, ü, is produced by rounding the lips as if to whistle and pronouncing English *ē*.

3. DIPHTHONGS.

Hi, ai, Ei, ei, are pronounced nearly like *i* in *fine*.

Hu, au, is like *ou* in *mouse*.

Hu, äu, Eu, eu, are nearly like *oi* in *foil*.

4. COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

Ch after *a, o, u, au,* is guttural; after any other vowel sound or after a consonant, it is palatal. These two sounds are produced by keeping the vocal organs nearly in the position which they have while pronouncing the vowel sound, and

forcing out the breath. *Ch* initial (excepting before *e* or *i*), or before *j* of the same radical, is like *k*. Initial *ch* before *e* or *i* has usually the palatal *ch* sound. In words from the French *ch* is often like *sh*.

ff is equivalent to *ff*.

ng is like *ng* in *singer*; in compounds where *n* and *g* belong to different radicals, each has its own proper sound.

ph is like *f*.

sch is like *sh*.

ß is like double *s*.

ß is like *z*, or *ts*.

5. ACCENT.

a. In simple words the accent is usually on the radical syllable; but the suffix *=ei*, and *=ic* of verbs with the infinitive in *=ieren* take the accent.

b. In compounds the accent is usually on the first member: but most compound particles and compounds of direction accent the final member; likewise many compounds with *all=* and *un=*. Separable prefixes of verbs are always accented.

c. The inseparable prefixes *be=*, *emp=*, *ent=*, *ge=*, *er=*, *ver=*, *zer=*, are never accented.

d. Most words from foreign languages have the accent on the last syllable, or keep the accent of the original language.

6. DECLENSION.

a. The nominative corresponds to our nominative; the genitive to our possessive or objective.

with *of*; the dative to our indirect object or objective with *to* or *for*; the accusative to our objective without a preposition. The genitive, dative, and accusative have various uses, with prepositions, adjectives, verbs, etc.

b. The DEFINITE ARTICLE (*the*) is declined thus :

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>for all genders.</i>
N. der	die	daß	die
G. deß	der	deß	der
D. dem	der	dem	den
A. den	die	daß	die

c. Dieser, *this*, jener, *that*, jeder, *each*, mancher, *many a*, solcher, *such*, welcher, *which*, are declined like *der*, excepting that *e* takes the place of *ie*, and *es* of *aß*.

d. The INDEFINITE ARTICLE (*a, an*) is declined thus :

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ein	eine	ein
G. eines	einer	eines
D. einem	einer	einem
A. einen	eine	ein

e. Kein, *no*, dein, *thy*, mein, *my*, Ihr, *your*, ihr, *her*, ihr, *their*, sein, *his*, its, euer, *your*, unser, *our*, are declined like *ein*, but have a plural in *=e, =er, =en, =e*, for all genders.

7. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

a. There are two declensions of nouns, and they are distinguished by the formation of the nominative plural. If the nominative plural is formed by adding **n** or **en** to that of the singular, the noun belongs to the SECOND declension; otherwise it belongs to the FIRST. The FIRST DECLENSION has three classes, likewise distinguished by the formation of the nominative plural. If no ending is added to the nominative singular to make the plural, the noun belongs to the First Class; if **e** is added, it belongs to the Second Class; if **er** is added, to the Third Class.

b. To the FIRST CLASS belong:

1. Masculines and neuters in **el**, **em**, **en**, **er**.
2. Neuters in **chen** and **lein**, and those with the prefix **ge-** and ending **e**.
3. *Der Knecht, die Mutter, and die Tochter.*

c. To the SECOND CLASS belong:

1. Most monosyllabic masculines, two-thirds of the monosyllabic neuters, and about thirty monosyllabic feminines.
2. Most other masculines excepting those in **e**, **el**, **em**, **en**, **er**, and some of foreign origin.
3. Feminines in **niß** and **sal**, and compounds of **funft**.
4. Most polysyllabic neuters, and neuters with the prefix **ge-** and not ending in **e**.

d. To the THIRD CLASS belong:

About fifty monosyllabic neuters, nouns in *tum*, and a few masculines.

e. To the SECOND DECLENSION belong:

1. All feminines of more than one syllable, excepting *Mutter* and *Tochter* and those in *niss* and *sal*, and about sixty monosyllabic feminines.
2. Masculines of more than one syllable in *e*, a few monosyllabic masculines, and many words of foreign origin accented on the last syllable.

f. Feminines of either declension remain unchanged throughout the singular.

g. In the plural of either declension the nominative, genitive, and accusative are always alike, and the dative always ends in *n* (or *en*).

8. If a noun belongs to the FIRST CLASS, the only change in the singular is in the genitive, which takes *s* (excepting feminines). The plural is like the nominative singular (dative takes *n*), excepting in about twenty-five nouns which modify the radical vowel. Examples:

Singular.

N. der Adler	der Apfel	die Mutter
G. des Adlers	des Apfels	der Mutter
D. dem Adler	dem Apfel	der Mutter
A. den Adler	den Apfel	die Mutter

Plural.

N. die Ädler	die Äpfel	die Mütter
G. der Ädler	der Äpfel	der Mütter
D. den Ädlern	den Äpfeln	den Müttern
A. die Ädler	die Äpfel	die Mütter

9. Nouns belonging to the SECOND CLASS (excepting feminines) take *s* or *es* in the genitive singular, and *e* or nothing in the dative. The plural takes *e* (dative *en*), and, excepting in monosyllabic neuters, usually modifies the stem vowel. Examples:

Singular.

N. der Sohn	daß Schaf	die Stadt
G. des Sohnes	des Schafes	der Stadt
D. dem Sohne	dem Schafe	der Stadt
A. den Sohn	daß Schaf	die Stadt

Plural.

N. die Söhne	die Schafe	die Städte
G. der Söhne	der Schafe	der Städte
D. den Söhnen	den Schafen	den Städten
A. die Söhne	die Schafe	die Städte

10. Nouns of the THIRD CLASS form the genitive and the dative singular as in the Second Class. The plural takes *er* (dative *ern*), and, if possible, always modifies. Nouns in *tum* modify the *u* instead of the stem vowel. Examples:

Singular.

N. der Mann	daß Weib	der Irrtum
G. des Mannes	des Weibes	des Irrtums
D. dem Manne	dem Weibe	dem Irrtum
A. den Mann	daß Weib	den Irrtum

Plural.

N. die Männer	die Weiber	die Irrtümer
G. der Männer	der Weiber	der Irrtümer
D. den Männern	den Weibern	den Irrtümern
A. die Männer	die Weiber	die Irrtümer

11. With the exception of feminines (which do not change in the singular), nouns of the SECOND DECLENSION form all the oblique cases of the singular and all the cases of the plural by adding *n* or *en* to the nominative singular. Feminines in *in* make the plural *=innen*. Examples:

Singular.

N. die Rose	die Königin	der Knabe
G. der Rose	der Königin	des Knaben
D. der Rose	der Königin	dem Knaben
A. die Rose	die Königin	den Knaben

Plural.

N. die Rosen	die Königinnen	die Knaben
G. der Rosen	der Königinnen	der Knaben
D. den Rosen	den Königinnen	den Knaben
A. die Rosen	die Königinnen	die Knaben

a. In compound nouns the last component part only is declined, and according to its own declension.

b. Some nouns are irregular, having the singular in one declension and the plural in the other. Some nouns in the plural have two forms with the same or with a different signification. A number of nouns from the French, the English,

and the Italian, retain the plural of the language from which they are taken. Nouns in *um*, from the Latin, form the plural by changing *um* to *en*.

12. GENDER.

Masculine are :

1. Most objects distinctively male (excepting diminutives in *chen* and *lein*).
2. Names of seasons, months, days of the week, of the points of the compass, and of stones.
3. Nouns in *ig*, *ing*, *ling*, and most of those in *er* and *en* (not *chen*, and not infinitives used as nouns).

Feminine are :

1. Most objects distinctively female (excepting diminutives in *chen* and *lein*, and *das Weib*).
2. Names of plants, fruits, flowers, and many rivers.
3. Nouns ending in *ie*, *ei*, *heit*, *feit*, *schaft*, *in*, *ung*, *ion*, *tät*.
4. Most derivatives in *e* and *t*.

Neuter are :

1. Diminutives in *chen* and *lein*.
2. Most names of countries, places, and metals, names of the letters, other parts of speech used as nouns, and all infinitives used substantively.
3. Nearly all nouns in *sal*, *sel*, *tum*, and most abstracts and collectives with the prefix *ge*=

a. Compounds nearly always have the gender of the last member.

b. The majority of nouns of foreign origin retain the gender of the original tongue.

c. Some nouns are used in more than one gender with the same signification; others have different genders for different meanings.

13. DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

a. Neuter names of countries and places take only the genitive ending, *s*. If it ends in a sibilant, the noun is invariable.

b. Names of persons both masculine and feminine generally are used with the article and the noun remains unchanged. If without the article, *s* is added for the genitive; but a masculine ending in a sibilant or a feminine in *e* has *ens*: *Max*, *Maxens*; *Marie*, *Mariens*.

c. Other proper names are inflected like common nouns.

14. ADJECTIVES.

a. An adjective, if used attributively or substantively, is always declined; otherwise it is invariable.

b. The attributive adjective precedes the noun (expressed or understood) which it qualifies, agrees with it in gender, number, and case, and is declined in two ways, as follows:

I. (called First Declension). If not preceded by *der* or *ein*, or a word declined like *der* or *ein*

(6, c. and e.), the attributive adjective has the endings of *der* (but *ic* becomes *e*, and *aß*, *eß*; also, in the genitive singular, before a noun ending in *ß*, *en* is generally used instead of *eß*). Examples:

Singular.

<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
N. gutes Kind	armer Vogel	schöne Frau
G. guten Kindes	armen Vogels	schöner Frau
D. gutem Kinde	armem Vogel	schöner Frau
A. gutes Kind	armen Vogel	schöne Frau

Plural.

N. gute Kinder	arme Vögel	schöne Frauen
G. guter Kinder	armer Vögel	schöner Frauen
D. guten Kindern	armen Vögeln	schönen Frauen
A. gute Kinder	arme Vögel	schöne Frauen

II. *a.* (called Second Declension). If preceded by *der* or a word declined like it (6, c.), the adjective has *e* in the nominative singular throughout and in the singular accusative feminine and neuter; everywhere else, *en*.

b. If preceded by *ein* or a word declined like it (6, e.), the adjective has the same endings that it has after *der*, excepting in three places—*er* nom. sing. masc., *eß* nom. and acc. neuter sing. Examples:

<i>Singular.</i>	For <i>a.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Neuter.</i>	
N. daß gute Kind		die guten Kinder
G. des guten Kindes		der guten Kinder
D. dem guten Kinde		den guten Kindern
A. daß gute Kind		die guten Kinder

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Feminine.</i>	
N. die schöne Frau	die schönen Frauen
G. der schönen Frau	der schönen Frauen
D. der schönen Frau	den schönen Frauen
A. die schöne Frau	die schönen Frauen

<i>Masculine.</i>	
N. dieser arme Vogel	diese armen Vögel
G. dieses armen Vogels	dieser armen Vögel
D. diesem armen Vogel	diesen armen Vögeln
A. diesen armen Vogel	diese armen Vögel

<i>For b.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Neuter.</i>	
N. mein gutes Kind	meine guten Kinder
G. meines guten Kindes	meiner guten Kinder
D. meinem guten Kinde	meinen guten Kindern
A. mein gutes Kind	meine guten Kinder

<i>Masculine.</i>	
N. mein armer Vogel	meine armen Vögel
G. meines armen Vogels	meiner armen Vögel
D. meinem armen Vogel	meinen armen Vögeln
A. meinen armen Vogel	meine armen Vögel

<i>Feminine.</i>	
N. eine schöne Frau	
G. einer schönen Frau	
D. einer schönen Frau	
A. eine schöne Frau	

c. Adjectives ending in *e* drop the *e* before the endings of declension; those in *el*, *en*, *er*, usually syncopate the *e*.

d. After a personal pronoun the adjective has the same endings as after *mein*.

e. Used substantively the adjective is written with a capital, and declined according to the above rules.

f. After the indefinites *etwas*, *viel*, *nichts*, etc., the adjective is treated as a noun in apposition: *etwas Gutes*, etc.

g. If several adjectives are used, each has endings according to the above rules: *das große schöne Haus*, etc.

15. COMPARISON.

a. Adjectives form the comparative and the superlative usually as in English by adding *r* or *er*, and *ſt* or *eſt*; monosyllables with the vowel *a*, *o*, or *u*, more commonly modify in the comparative and superlative.

b. In declension comparatives and superlatives follow the rules for simple adjectives, but the superlative used in the predicate is nearly always preceded by *am* (*an dem*), making an adverbial phrase.

c. Adjectives in the uninflected form of the positive and of the comparative, and rarely in the superlative, may be used as adverbs; in the superlative are used mostly phrases with *am*, *auf*, *im*, *zum*.

16. The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are declined as follows:

Singular.

First Person.	Second Person.	Third Person.		
		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ich, I.	du, thou.	er, he.	sie, she.	es, it.
G. meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	seiner
D. mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm
A. mich	dich	ihn	sie	es

Plural.

N. wir	ihr	(all genders) sie
G. unser	euer	ihrer
D. uns	euch	ihnen
A. uns	euch	sie

a. The dative and the accusative of the first and second persons are used also reflexively. But sich is used for the reflexive pronoun of the third person in the dative and the accusative of all genders and both numbers.

b. The third person plural is used for our *you*, and is then written with a capital (Sie is not capitalized). Du is used in the family, in the language of familiarity, solemn form, etc.

c. The demonstrative der or derselbe is usually substituted for the genitive and the dative of the third person singular neuter for inanimate objects; and for the dative and the accusative of both numbers, governed by a preposition, is usually substituted a compound of da and the preposition: dafür, daraus, etc.

d. *Es* is used for our expletive *there*, and often simply to bring the subject after the verb, which agrees with the following noun.

e. *It is I, etc.*, is *ich bin es*, etc.

17. POSSESSIVES.

a. The possessive adjectives and their declension already have been mentioned (6, e.). When used pronominally, or without the noun expressed, they are declined like *dieſer*. In the predicate they are, of course, invariable. Instead of the simple possessive pronouns *meiner*, *meine*, *meines*, etc., may be used *der*, *die*, *daß meine*, etc., or forms in *ig*, *der*, *die*, *daß meinige*, etc.

b. The definite article or the dative of the personal pronoun is often used instead of the possessive.

18. DEMONSTRATIVES.

a. The demonstratives are *der*, *dieſer*, *this* or *that*, *jener*, *that*, used both adjectively and as pronouns. Used adjectively *der* is declined like the article *der*; used pronominally, the demonstrative *der* adds *en* to the forms of the definite article in the genitive singular (*s* is doubled, *deſſen*) and in the genitive and dative plural (but *derer* is used instead of *deren* in the genitive plural before a limiting clause).

b. *Derjenige*, *that one*, *derſelbe*, *the same*, are used as demonstratives, and even as personal pronouns.

Both parts are declined, *der* the article, and *jenig* or *ſelb* like an adjective after *der* (14, II. a.).

19. INTERROGATIVES.

The interrogatives are *wer*, *who*, *waß*, *what*, *welcher*, *what*, *which*.

a. *Wer* is used for persons, *waß* for things, and they have no change for gender or number. They are declined:

N. <i>wer</i>	<i>waß</i>
G. <i>wefſen</i>	<i>wefſen</i>
D. <i>wem</i>	—
A. <i>wen</i>	<i>waß</i>

b. For the dative or the accusative of *waß* governed by a preposition is used a compound of *wo*: *wofür*, *woraus*, etc.

c. *Welcher* is used adjectively and absolutely; its declension has been given (6, c.).

d. *Waß für*, *what kind of*, *what sort of*, is invariable.

20. RELATIVES.

a. After an antecedent *der* and *welcher* are the usual relatives. *Der* is declined like the demonstrative pronoun *der* (18, a.), and *welcher* as before given (6, c.). But *welcher* is not used in the genitive, and, unless governed by a preposition, the dative of *der* is more common.

b. *Wer*, *waß*, and *waß für* are used also as relatives, more properly compound relatives. *Waß* is

used instead of *daß* or *welches* after *alles*, *nichts*, *daß*, *etwas*, *manches*, etc., and after neuter adjectives used indefinitely, especially superlatives.

c. When referring to things, and governed by a preposition, *wo* usually takes the place of the relative, making the compound form, *wofür*, *worauß*, etc.

d. The relative is not omitted in German.

21. NUMERALS.

a. The cardinals are:

1 ein (eins)	19 neunzehn
2 zwei	20 zwanzig
3 drei	21 ein und zwanzig
4 vier	22 zwei und zwanzig
5 fünf	30 dreißig
6 sechs	40 vierzig
7 sieben	50 fünfzig, or fünfzig
8 acht	60 sechzig
9 neun	70 siebzig
10 zehn	80 achtzig
11 elf	90 neunzig
12 zwölf	100 hundert
13 dreizehn	101 hundert und eins
14 vierzehn	200 zwei hundert
15 funfzehn, or fünfzehn	1000 tausend
16 sechzehn	10,000 zehn tausend
17 siebzehn	100,000 hundert tausend
18 achtzehn	1,000,000 eine Million

b. *A* is omitted in German in the expressions *a hundred, a thousand*.

c. Ein modifying a noun expressed is declined like the indefinite article ein; but if preceded by *der* or a word declined like it, ein takes the endings of an adjective after *der* (14, II. a.), and when used pronominally, ein has the endings of *dieser* (6, c.).

d. Excepting feminines in *e*, nouns expressing measurement, quantity, weight, etc., usually remain in the singular, and if not preceded by a limiting word the following noun is treated as an appositive.

e. With the exception of *erst, first, dritt, third, and acht, eighth*, the ORDINALS are formed from the cardinals by adding *t* up to nineteen inclusive, and *ft* beyond that number. The ordinals are adjectives, and are so declined (14.).

f. Fractional numbers are formed from the ordinals by dropping the final *t* and adding *tel* (*Teil, part*). But for *half* is used the adjective *halb* or the noun *Hälfte*.

g. Ordinal adverbs are formed by adding *ens* to the simple ordinal: *erstens, zweitens, etc.*

22. VERBS.

a. The principal parts of a verb are the present infinitive, the first person imperfect indicative, and the past participle,

b. The verb **haben**, to have, is conjugated as follows:

Principal Parts : **haben, hatte, gehabt.**

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich habe, I have
 du hast, thou hast
 er hat, he has
 wir haben, we have
 ihr habt, ye have
 sie haben, they have

ich habe, I may have, etc.
 du habest, thou mayest
 have
 er habe, he may have
 wir haben, we may have
 ihr habet, ye may have
 sie haben, they may have

Imperfect.

ich hatte, I had
 du hattest, thou hadst
 er hatte, he had
 wir hatten, we had
 ihr hättet, ye had
 sie hatten, they had

ich hätte, I might have,
 etc.
 du hättest, thou mightest
 have
 er hätte, he might have
 wir hätten, we might have
 ihr hättet, ye might have
 sie hätten, they might have

Perfect.

ich habe gehabt, I have had	ich habe gehabt, I may have had, etc.
du hast gehabt, thou hast had	du habest gehabt, thou mayest have had
er hat gehabt, he has had	er habe gehabt, he may have had

wir haben gehabt, we have had	wir haben gehabt, we may have had
ihr habt gehabt, ye have had	ihr habet gehabt, ye may have had
sie haben gehabt, they have had	sie haben gehabt, they may have had

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gehabt, I had had	ich hätte gehabt, I might have had, etc.
du hättest gehabt, thou hadst had	du hättest gehabt, thou mightest have had
er hatte gehabt, he had had	er hätte gehabt, he might have had
wir hatten gehabt, we had had	wir hätten gehabt, we might have had
ihr hättet gehabt, ye had had	ihr hättet gehabt, ye might have had
sie hatten gehabt, they had had	sie hätten gehabt, they might have had

Future.

ich werde haben, I shall have	ich werde haben, I shall have
du wirst haben, thou wilt have	du werdest haben, thou wilt have
er wird haben, he will have	er werde haben, he will have
wir werden haben, we shall have	wir werden haben, we shall have
ihr werdet haben, ye will have	ihr werdet haben, ye will have
sie werden haben, they will have	sie werden haben, they will have

Future Perfect.

ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had	ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had
du wirst gehabt haben, thou wilt have had	du werdest gehabt haben, thou wilt have had
er wird gehabt haben, he will have had	er werde gehabt haben, he will have had
wir werden gehabt haben, we shall have had	wir werden gehabt haben, we shall have had
ihr werdet gehabt haben, ye will have had	ihr werdet gehabt haben, ye will have had
sie werden gehabt haben, they will have had	sie werden gehabt haben, they will have had

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde haben, I should have
 du würdest haben, thou wouldst have
 er würde haben, he would have
 wir würden haben, we should have
 ihr würdet haben, ye would have
 sie würden haben, they would have

Second Conditional.

ich würde gehabt haben, I should have had
 du würdest gehabt haben, thou wouldst have had
 er würde gehabt haben, he would have had
 wir würden gehabt haben, we should have had
 ihr würdet gehabt haben, ye would have had
 sie würden gehabt haben, they would have had

IMPERATIVE.

habe, have (thou)

hab(e)t, have (ye)

INFINITIVES.

Present: haben, to have*Perfect*: gehabt haben, to have had

PARTICIPLES.

Present: habend, having *Past*: gehabt, had

c. In German there is only one form for the simple, the emphatic, and the progressive form in English. *I have, I do have, and I am having*, are to be translated ich habe. The third person plural of all verbs with the pronoun sie written with a capital is used for the second person both singular and plural, excepting in the language of familiarity, etc. (16, b.).

d. The verb *sein*, to be, is conjugated as follows:

Principal Parts : *sein, war, gewesen.**Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

Present.

ich bin, I am
 du bist, thou art
 er ist, he is
 wir sind, we are
 ihr seid, ye are
 sie sind, they are

ich sei, I may be
 du seiest, thou mayest be
 er sei, he may be
 wir seien, we may be
 ihr seiet, ye may be
 sie seien, they may be

Imperfect.

ich war, I was
 du warst, thou wast

ich wäre, I were, might be, etc.
 du wärest, thou wert, etc.

er war, he was
wir waren, we were

ihr waret, ye were
sie waren, they were

er wäre, he were, etc.
wir wären, we were, might
be, etc.

ihr wäret, ye were, etc.
sie wären, they were, etc.

Perfect.

ich bin gewesen, I have been ich sei gewesen, I may have
been, etc.

du bist gewesen, thou hast
been du seiest gewesen, thou hast
been, etc.

er ist gewesen, he has been er sei gewesen, he has been
wir sind gewesen, we have
been wir seien gewesen, we have
been

ihr seid gewesen, ye have
been ihr seiet gewesen, ye have
been

sie sind gewesen, they have
been sie seien gewesen, they have
been

Pluperfect.

ich war gewesen, I had been ich wäre gewesen, (if, that)
I had been, etc.

du warst gewesen, thou
hadst been du wärest gewesen, thou
hadst been

er war gewesen, he had
been er wäre gewesen, he had
been

wir waren gewesen, we had
been wir wären gewesen, we had
been

ihr waret gewesen, ye had
been ihr wäret gewesen, ye had
been

sie waren gewesen, they had
been sie wären gewesen, they
had been

Future.

ich werde sein, I shall be	ich werde sein, (that) I shall be, etc.
du wirst sein, thou wilt be	du werdest sein, thou wilt be
er wird sein, he will be	er werde sein, he will be
wir werden sein, we shall be	wir werden sein, we shall be
ihr werdet sein, ye will be	ihr werdet sein, ye will be
sie werden sein, they will be	sie werden sein, they will be

Future Perfect.

ich werde gewesen sein, I shall have been	ich werde gewesen sein, (that) I shall have been
du wirst gewesen sein, thou wilt have been	du werdest gewesen sein, thou wilt have been
er wird gewesen sein, he will have been	er werde gewesen sein, he will have been
wir werden gewesen sein, we shall have been	wir werden gewesen sein, we shall have been
ihr werdet gewesen sein, ye will have been	ihr werdet gewesen sein, ye will have been
sie werden gewesen sein, they will have been	sie werden gewesen sein, they will have been

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde sein, I should be
 du würdest sein, thou wouldst be
 er würde sein, he would be
 wir würden sein, we should be
 ihr würdet sein, ye would be
 sie würden sein, they would be

Second Conditional.

ich würde gewesen sein, I should have been
 du würdest gewesen sein, thou wouldst have been
 er würde gewesen sein, he would have been
 wir würden gewesen sein, we should have been
 ihr würdet gewesen sein, ye would have been
 sie würden gewesen sein, they would have been

IMPERATIVE.

sei, be (thou) seid, be (ye)

INFINITIVES.

Present: sein, to be.

Perfect: gewesen sein, to have been

PARTICIPLES.

Present: seiend, being *Past*: gewesen, been

e. The verb **werden**, *to become*, is conjugated as follows:

Principal Parts: **werden**, **ward**, *or* **wurde**, **geworden**.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich werde, I become
 du wirst, thou becomest
 er wird, he becomes
 wir werden, we become
 ihr werdet, ye become
 sie werden, they become

ich werde, (that) I become
 du werdest, thou becomest
 er werde, he becomes
 wir werden, we become
 ihr werdet, ye become
 sie werden, they become

Imperfect.

ich wurde, <i>or</i> ward, I be- came	ich würde, I became
* du wurdest, <i>or</i> wardst	du würdest
er wurde, <i>or</i> ward	er würde
wir wurden	wir würden
ihr wurdet	ihr würdet
sie wurden	sie würden

Perfect.

ich bin geworden, I have become	ich sei geworden, I have become
du bist geworden, thou hast become	du seiest geworden
er ist geworden, he has be- come	er sei geworden
wir sind geworden	wir seien geworden
ihr seid geworden	ihr seiet geworden
sie sind geworden	sie seien geworden

Pluperfect.

ich war geworden, I had be- come	ich wäre geworden, I had become
du warst geworden	du wärest geworden
er war geworden	er wäre geworden
wir waren geworden	wir wären geworden
ihr wäret geworden	ihr wäret geworden
sie waren geworden	sie wären geworden

Future.

ich werde werden, I shall become	ich werde werden
-------------------------------------	------------------

du wirst werden

er wird werden

wir werden werden

ihr werdet werden

ſie werden werden

du werdeſt werden

er werde werden

wir werden werden

ihr werdet werden

ſie werden werden

Future Perfect.

ich werde geworden ſein, I shall have become
 ich werde geworden ſein

du wirſt geworden ſein

du werdeſt geworden ſein

er wird geworden ſein

er werde geworden ſein

wir werden geworden ſein

wir werden geworden ſein

ihr werdet geworden ſein

ihr werdet geworden ſein

ſie werden geworden ſein

ſie werden geworden ſein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde werden, I should become

du würdeſt werden

er würde werden

wir würden werden

ihr würdet werden

ſie würden werden

Second Conditional.

ich würde geworden ſein, I should have become

du würdeſt geworden ſein

er würde geworden ſein

wir würden geworden ſein

ihr würdet geworden ſein

ſie würden geworden ſein

IMPERATIVE.

werde, become (thou)

werdet, become (ye)

INFINITIVES.

Present: werden, to become

Perfect: geworden sein, to have become

PARTICIPLES.

Present: werdend, becoming

Past: geworden, become

23. RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF COMPOUND TENSES AND THE PASSIVE VOICE.

a. Haben, sein, and werden are used in the conjugation of other verbs, to make compound tenses and the passive voice.

b. Haben or sein is used to make the perfect and the pluperfect tense of a verb; werden is used to make the futures, the conditionals, and the passive voice.

c. The PAST PARTICIPLE of a verb is used with the auxiliary to make the perfect, the pluperfect, and the passive voice of the verb.

d. The INFINITIVES of a verb are used with werden to make the futures and the conditionals of the verb.

e. To make the perfect or the pluperfect, indicative or subjunctive, of any verb, use the present or the imperfect, indicative or subjunctive, of haben or sein with the past participle of the verb. All transitives, reflexives, impersonals, and many other verbs take haben; a number of intransitives take sein.

f. To make the future or the future perfect, indicative or subjunctive, of any verb, use the present indicative or subjunctive of *werden* with the present infinitive for the future, and the perfect infinitive for the future perfect.

g. To make the conditionals of any verb, use the imperfect subjunctive of *werden* with the present infinitive for the first conditional, and the perfect infinitive for the second conditional.

h. To make any tense of the passive voice of a verb, use the same tense of *werden* with the past participle of the verb. In the passive voice *geworden* is written without the prefix *ge-*. The past participle of the verb precedes the participles and the infinitives of the auxiliary.

24. REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

a. According to their conjugation, verbs are divided into two classes—Regular and Irregular Verbs*—distinguished by the formation of their principal parts.

b. A REGULAR verb forms its imperfect (indic. 1st pers.) by adding to the present stem *te* or *ete*, and the past participle by adding to the stem *t* or *et*.

c. An IRREGULAR verb to make the imperfect (indic. 1st pers.) changes the stem vowel and adds no ending (other changes in the stem fre-

* Regular verbs are called also verbs of the Old or Strong conjugation; and irregular verbs, verbs of the New or Weak conjugation.

quently occur); to the stem it adds **en** for the ending of the past participle, and sometimes changes the stem vowel.

d. The past participle of both regular and irregular verbs has usually the prefix **ge-**. Exceptions are verbs in **-ieren**, inseparable verbs, and **werden** as the passive auxiliary.

e. The present stem is found by dropping the infinitive ending **n** or **en** from the present infinitive.

f. A few verbs, called mixed verbs, make part of their forms regularly and part irregularly. Verbs having any irregularity are usually given in a list of irregular verbs.

25. The REGULAR verb **loben**, *to praise*, is conjugated as follows:

Principal Parts : **loben, lobte, gelobt.**

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich lobe, I praise, am praising, do praise	ich lobe, (that) I praise, etc.
du lobst, thou praisest, dost praise, art praising	du lobest
er lobt, he praises, is praising, does praise	er lobe
wir loben, we praise, are praising, do praise	wir loben

ihr lobt, ye praise, are ihr lobet
 praising, do praise
 sie loben, they praise, are sie loben
 praising, do praise

Imperfect.

ich lobte, I praised, was ich lobte, (that) I praised,
 praising, did praise etc.
 du lobtest, thou praisedst, du lobtest
 wast praising, etc.
 er lobte, he praised, was er lobte
 praising, did praise
 wir lobten, we praised, wir lobten
 were praising, did praise
 ihr lobtet, ye praised, were ihr lobtet
 praising, did praise
 sie lobten, they praised, sie lobten
 were praising, did praise

Perfect.

ich habe gelobt, I have ich habe gelobt, (that) I
 praised, been praising have praised, etc.
 du hast gelobt, thou hast du habest gelobt
 praised, etc.
 er hat gelobt er habe gelobt
 wir haben gelobt wir haben gelobt
 ihr habt gelobt ihr habet gelobt
 sie haben gelobt sie haben gelobt

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gelobt, I had ich hätte gelobt, (that) I
 praised, been praising had praised, etc.

du hatteſt gelobt, thou hadst, du hätteſt gelobt
etc.

er hatte gelobt	er hätte gelobt
wir hatten gelobt	wir hätten gelobt
ihr hättet gelobt	ihr hättet gelobt
ſie hatten gelobt	ſie hätten gelobt

Future.

ich werde loben, I shall	ich werde loben, (that) I
praise, be praising	shall praise, etc.
du wirſt loben, thou wilt,	du werdeſt loben
etc.	

er wird loben	er werde loben
wir werden loben	wir werden loben
ihr werdet loben	ihr werdet loben
ſie werden loben	ſie werden loben

Future Perfect.

ich werde gelobt haben, I	ich werde gelobt haben
shall have praised, etc.	
du wirſt gelobt haben	du werdeſt gelobt haben
er wird gelobt haben	er werde gelobt haben
wir werden gelobt haben	wir werden gelobt haben
ihr werdet gelobt haben	ihr werdet gelobt haben
ſie werden gelobt haben	ſie werden gelobt haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde loben, I should praise, be praising
du würdeſt loben
er würde loben
wir würden loben
ihr würdet loben
ſie würden loben

Perfect.

ich bin gelobt worden, I have ich sei gelobt worden
 been praised
 du bist gelobt worden, etc. du seiest gelobt worden, etc.

Pluperfect.

ich war gelobt worden, I had ich wäre gelobt worden
 been praised
 du warst gelobt worden, etc. du wärest gelobt worden, etc.

Future.

ich werde gelobt werden, I ich werde gelobt werden
 shall be praised
 du wirst gelobt werden, etc. du werdest gelobt werden,
 etc.

Future Perfect.

ich werde gelobt worden sein, ich werde gelobt worden sein
 I shall have been praised
 du wirst gelobt worden sein, du werdest gelobt worden
 etc. sein, etc.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde gelobt werden, I should be praised
 du würdest gelobt werden, thou wouldst be praised, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gelobt worden sein, I should have been praised
 du würdest gelobt worden sein, etc.

• IMPERATIVE.

werde gelobt, be (thou) werdet gelobt, be (ye)
 praised praised

INFINITIVES.

Present: gelobt werden, to be praised

Perfect: gelobt worden sein, to have been praised

PARTICIPLES.

Present: gelobt werdend, being praised

Past: gelobt worden, been praised

Future: zu lobend, to be praised (*used only as an adjective*)

26. The IRREGULAR verb **geben**, *to give*, is conjugated as follows:

Principal Parts : **geben, gab, gegeben.**

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich gebe, I give, am giving, ich gebe, I give, may give,
do give etc.

du gibst, *or* gibst, thou du gebeſt
givest, etc.

er giebt, *or* gibt, he gives, er gebe
etc.

wir geben, we give, are giving, wir geben
ing, do give

ihr gebt, ye give, etc. ihr gebet

sie geben, they give, etc. sie geben.

Imperfect.

ich gab, I gave, was giving, ich gäbe, I gave, might
did give give, etc.

du gabst, thou gavest, etc. du gäbeſt

er gab, he gave, etc. er gäbe

wir gaben, we gave, etc.	wir gäben
ihr gabt, ye gave, etc.	ihr gäbet
sie gaben, they gave, etc.	sie gäben

Perfect.

ich habe gegeben, I have given, have been giving	ich habe gegeben
du hast gegeben, thou hast given, etc.	du habest gegeben, etc.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gegeben, I had given, been giving	ich hätte gegeben
du hättest gegeben, thou hadst given, etc.	du hättest gegeben

Future.

ich werde geben, I shall give, be giving	ich werde geben
du wirst geben, thou wilt, etc.	du werdest geben, etc.

Future Perfect.

ich werde gegeben haben, I shall have given, been giving	ich werde gegeben haben
du wirst gegeben haben, etc.	du werdest gegeben haben, etc.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde geben, I should give, etc.
du würdest geben, thou wouldst, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gegeben haben, I should have given, been giving

du würdest gegeben haben, thou wouldst, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

gieb (gib), give (thou) geb(e)t, give (ye)

INFINITIVES.

Present: geben, to give *Perfect*: gegeben haben, to have given

PARTICIPLES.

Present: gebend, giving *Past*: gegeben, given

a. In the 2d and 3d person singular of the present indicative, irregular verbs usually change the stem vowel long e to ie and short e to i, and modify an a.

b. The imperfect subjunctive is formed from the imperfect indicative by adding e, and, if possible, modifying.

27. COMPOUND VERBS.

a. Verbs are compounded with two kinds of prefixes, separable and inseparable. An inseparable prefix is never separated from the verb. In the infinitives and participles a separable prefix stands before the verb, and is written with it as one word; elsewhere, excepting in the transposed order (33, 34, b.), the prefix stands after the verb, near the end of the clause.

b. In verbs compounded separably, the prefix always receives the accent. *Ge=* of the past participle stands between the prefix and the verb, and the whole is written as one word; *zu*, when used as sign of the infinitive, has this position.

28. Synopsis of a verb SEPARABLY compounded:

abgeben, *to deliver, give up, etc.*

Principal Parts: **abgeben, gab ab, abgegeben.**

<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
<i>Present :</i>	ich gebe ab	ich gebe ab
<i>Imperfect :</i>	ich gab ab	ich gäbe ab
<i>Perfect :</i>	ich habe abgegeben	ich habe abgegeben
<i>Pluperfect :</i>	ich hatte abgegeben	ich hätte abgegeben
<i>Future :</i>	ich werde abgeben	ich werde abgeben
<i>Future Perfect :</i>	ich werde abgeben haben	ich werde abgege- ben haben
<i>First Conditional :</i>	ich würde abgeben	
<i>Second Conditional :</i>	ich würde abgegeben haben	
<i>Imperative :</i>	gieb (gib) ab	

INFINITIVES.

Present : abgeben (abzugeben) *Perfect :* abgegeben haben

PARTICIPLES.

Present : abgebend *Past :* abgegeben

a. The inseparable prefixes are **be=, ent=** (emp=), **ge=, er=, ver=, zer=**. The verb, not the prefix, is accented. A verb inseparably compounded omits the prefix *ge=* in the past participle; *zu* as sign of

the infinitive stands before the verb and is separated from it.

29. Synopsis of a verb INSEPARABLY compounded:

verreisen, *to depart, journey away.*

Principal Parts : **verreisen, verreiste, verreist.**

<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
<i>Present :</i>	ich verreise	ich verreise
<i>Imperfect :</i>	ich verreiste	ich verreiste
<i>Perfect :</i>	ich bin verreist	ich sei verreist
<i>Pluperfect :</i>	ich war verreist	ich wäre verreist
<i>Future :</i>	ich werde ver= reisen	ich werde verreisen
<i>Future Perfect :</i>	ich werde ver= reist sein	ich werde verreist sein
<i>First Conditional :</i>	ich würde verreisen	
<i>Second Conditional :</i>	ich würde verreist sein	
<i>Imperative :</i>	verreise	

INFINITIVES.

Present : verreisen (zu verreisen) *Perfect :* verreist sein

PARTICIPLES.

Present : verreisend *Past :* verreist

30. A few prefixes, especially durch, hinter, über, um, unter, wieder, are used sometimes separably and sometimes inseparably, nearly always with a difference of meaning : ü'berseßen, *to set over, ferry over, etc.*, überseß'en, *to translate* ; wie'derholen, *to*

bring again, bring back, wiederho'len, to repeat. Such verbs are accented and conjugated according to their use, as separable or inseparable verbs.

31. MODAL AUXILIARIES.

a. The modal auxiliaries are *dürfen, to be allowed, dare, können, to be able, can, mögen, like, choose, may, müssen, be obliged, have to, must, sollen, be to, shall, ought, wollen, will, be willing, wish.* They are conjugated as follows :

b. dürfen.

Principal Parts : **dürfen, durfte, gedurft.**

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich darf, I am allowed, may	ich dürfe
du darfst, thou art allowed, etc.	du dürdest
er darf	er dürfe
wir dürfen	wir dürfen
ihr dürft	ihr dürfet
sie dürfen	sie dürfen

Imperfect.

ich durfte, I was allowed, etc.	ich dürftest
du durftest, etc.	du dürftest, etc.

Perfect.

ich habe gedurft (dürfen)	ich habe gedurft (dürfen)
du hast gedurft (dürfen), etc.	du habest gedurft (dürfen), etc.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gedurft (dürfen)	ich hätte gedurft (dürfen)
du hättest gedurft (dürfen), etc.	du hättest gedurft (dürfen), etc.

Future.

ich werde dürfen	ich werde dürfen
du wirst dürfen, etc.	du werdest dürfen, etc.

Future Perfect.

ich werde gedurft haben (haben dürfen)	ich werde gedurft haben (haben dürfen)
du wirst gedurft haben (haben dürfen), etc.	du werdest gedurft haben (haben dürfen), etc.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde dürfen
du würdest dürfen, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gedurft haben (haben dürfen)
du würdest gedurft haben (haben dürfen), etc.

IMPERATIVE.

wanting

INFINITIVES.

Present : dürfen

Perfect : gedurft haben (haben dürfen)

PARTICIPLES.

Present : dürfend

Past : gedurft

c. können.

Principal Parts : können, konnte, gekonnt.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

Present.

ich kann, I can, am able	ich könne
du kannst	du könneſt
er kann	er könne
wir können	wir können
ihr könnt	ihr könnt
ſie können	ſie können

Imperfect.

ich konnte, I could, was able, etc.	ich könnte, etc.
-------------------------------------	------------------

Perfect.

ich habe gekonnt (können), etc.	ich habe gekonnt (können), etc.
---------------------------------	---------------------------------

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gekonnt (können), etc.	ich hätte gekonnt (können), etc.
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Future.

ich werde können, etc.	ich werde können, etc.
------------------------	------------------------

Future Perfect.

ich werde gekonnt haben (haben können), etc.	ich werde gekonnt haben (haben können), etc.
--	--

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde können, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gekonnt haben (haben können), etc.

IMPERATIVE.

wanting

INFINITIVES.

Present : können *Perfect* : gekonnt haben (haben können)

PARTICIPLES.

Present : könnend *Past* : gekonnt

d. mögen.

Principal Parts : mögen, mochte, gemocht.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich mag, I like, may

ich möge

du magst

du mögest

er mag

er möge

wir mögen

wir mögen

ihr mögt

ihr möget

sie mögen

sie mögen

Imperfect.

ich mochte, I liked, etc.

ich möchte, I should like,
etc.

Perfect.

ich habe gemocht (mögen),
etc.

ich habe gemocht (mögen),
etc.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gemocht (mögen),
etc.

ich hätte gemocht (mögen),
etc.

Future.

ich werde mögen, etc.

ich werde mögen, etc.

Future Perfect.

ich werde gemocht haben
(haben mögen), etc.

ich werde gemocht haben
(haben mögen), etc.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde mögen, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gemocht haben (haben mögen), etc.

IMPERATIVE.

wanting

INFINITIVES.

Present : mögen *Perfect* : gemocht haben (haben mögen)

PARTICIPLES.

Present : mögend *Past* : gemocht

e. müssen.

Principal Parts: müssen, mußte, gemußt.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich muß, I must, am ich müsse
obliged

du mußt

du müßest

er muß

er müsse

wir müssen

wir müssen

ihr müßt

ihr müßet

sie müssen

sie müssen

Imperfect.

ich mußte, I had to, was ich müßte, etc.
obliged, etc.

Perfect.

ich habe gemußt (müssen), ich habe gemußt (müssen),
etc. etc.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gemußt (müssen), ich hätte gemußt (müssen),
etc. etc.

Future.

ich werde müssen, etc.

ich werde müssen, etc.

Future Perfect.

ich werde gemußt haben ich werde gemußt haben
(haben müssen), etc. (haben müssen), etc.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde müssen, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gemußt haben (haben müssen), etc.

IMPERATIVE.

wanting

INFINITIVES.

Present : müssen *Perfect* : gemußt haben (haben müssen)

PARTICIPLES.

Present : müßend*Past* : gemußt*f. sollen.*Principal Parts: *sollen, sollte, gesollt.**Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

Present.

ich soll, I shall, am to

ich solle

du sollst

du sollest

er soll

er solle

wir sollen

wir sollen

ihr sollt

ihr solltet

sie sollen

sie sollen

Imperfect.

ich sollte, I should, ought, ich sollte, etc.

was to, etc.

Perfect.

ich habe gesollt (sollen), etc. ich habe gesollt (sollen), etc.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gesollt (sollen), etc. ich hätte gesollt (sollen), etc.

Future.

ich werde sollen, etc. ich werde sollen, etc.

Future Perfect.

ich werde gesollt haben(haben ich werde gesollt haben(haben
sollen), etc. sollen), etc.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde sollen, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gesollt haben (haben sollen), etc.

IMPERATIVE.

wanting

INFINITIVES.

Present : sollen *Perfect* : gesollt haben (haben sollen)

PARTICIPLES.

Present : sollend *Past* : gesollt

g. wollen.

Principal Parts: **wollen, wollte, gewollt.**

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich will, I will, am willing, ich wolle
wish

du willst

du wollest

er will

er wolle

wir wollen
ihr wollt
sie wollen

wir wollen
ihr wollet
sie wollen

Imperfect.

ich wollte, I would, was ich wollte, etc.
willing, was about to,
etc.

Perfect.

ich habe gewollt (wollen), ich habe gewollt (wollen),
etc. etc.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gewollt (wollen), ich hätte gewollt (wollen),
etc. etc.

Future.

ich werde wollen, etc. ich werde wollen, etc.

Future Perfect.

ich werde gewollt haben (haben ich werde gewollt haben
wollen), etc. (haben wollen), etc.

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

ich würde wollen, etc.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gewollt haben (haben wollen), etc.

IMPERATIVE.

wolle, be (thou) willing woll(e)t, be (ye) willing

INFINITIVES.

Present: wollen *Perfect:* gewollt haben (haben wollen)

PARTICIPLES.

Present : wollend*Past* : gewollt

h. The forms given in parentheses in the above conjugation of the modal auxiliaries are used when another infinitive is used in connection with the modal auxiliary. In this case, with two or more infinitives at the end of a clause, the personal verb in the transposed order directly precedes the infinitives.

i. For the first conditional the imperfect subjunctive is often used, and the pluperfect subjunctive nearly always takes the place of the second conditional.

32. PREPOSITIONS.

a. Of prepositions that govern the GENITIVE are:

anstatt, statt, instead of	ungeachtet, notwithstanding
außerhalb, outside	unfern, unweit, not far from
innerhalb, within	mittels, vermittelt, by means of
oberhalb, above	während, during
unterhalb, below	wegen, on account of
längs, along	zufolge, in consequence of
troß, in spite of	diesseit(ig), on this side of
um willen, on account of	jenseit(ig), beyond, on that side of

b. Längs, troß, and zufolge take the dative also. Um willen takes the noun between its parts.

c. Prepositions governing the DATIVE are:

auß, out of, from	nach, to, after, according to
außer, out of, besides, except	nächst, next to
bei, at, near, with	nebst, sammt, together with
innen, within	seit, since
entgegen, against	von, of, from, by
gegenüber, opposite	zu, to, at
mit, with	zuwider, contrary to

d. Entgegen, gegenüber, and zuwider follow the noun.

e. Prepositions governing the ACCUSATIVE are :

biß, as far as, till	gegen, against, towards, to
durch, through, by	ohne, without
für, for	um, about, around, at, for
	wider, against

f. The following nine prepositions take the accusative when there is implied motion to or towards an object ; when they denote locality only, they take the dative :

an, at, on, to	neben, near, beside
auf, on, upon	über, across, over (concerning, takes acc.)
hinter, behind	unter, among, under
in, in, into, to	vor, before (<i>of time</i> , ago, takes dat.)
	zwischen, between

33. ORDER OF WORDS.

a. With reference to the position of the personal verb (the part that changes form for person and number), there are three orders—Normal, or Regular; Inverted; Transposed. When the personal verb immediately follows the subject (with its modifiers), the order is called normal, or regular; when the personal verb precedes the subject, the order is the inverted; when the personal verb is removed to, or near, the end of the clause, the order is the transposed.

b. An independent clause takes the normal or the inverted order. The normal order is used excepting in four cases that require the inverted. The four cases are:

1. Interrogative clauses.
2. Imperative or optative clauses.
3. Excepting the conjunctions *aber, allein, sondern, but, denn, for, since, entweder, either, oder, or, sowohl als, both and*, when any word other than the subject (with its modifiers) stands first.
4. When the verb is placed first for emphasis.

c. In an interrogative clause, if an interrogative word is the subject or a modifier of the subject, the order is normal.

d. If a dependent clause precedes a principal clause, the latter has the inverted order.

e. In the inverted order, the subject immediately follows the verb; but a pronoun object stands between the verb and the subject, if the latter is a noun.

f. A dependent clause, if the word introducing the clause is expressed, takes the transposed order. The inverted order is used to express a condition without *wenn*, *if*; otherwise, if the word introducing the clause is not expressed, the normal order is used.

EXAMPLES:

1. Gehen Sie nach der Stadt? Are you going to the city?
2. Gehen Sie nach der Stadt. Go to the city.
3. Gestern sind Sie nach der Stadt gegangen. Yesterday you went to the city.
4. Sind Sie doch nach der Stadt gegangen. You *did* go though to the city.
- c. Welches Buch ist auf dem Tisch? Which book is on the table?
- d. Wenn Sie gut sind, werden Sie glücklich sein. If you are good, you will be happy.
- e. Hat mir mein Freund das Buch gegeben? Did my friend give me the book?
- f.* Wenn Sie nach der Stadt gehen, werden Sie meinen Freund sehen. Gehen Sie nach der Stadt, so werden Sie meinen Freund sehen. If you go to the city, you will see my friend.

34. GENERAL RULES FOR THE ORDER OF OTHER WORDS.

a. Separable prefixes, participles, and infinitives stand at the end of a clause in the order mentioned.

b. In the simple tenses of a verb separably compounded, the prefix stands at the end, excepting in the transposed order (33, *a.* and *f.*). In the transposed order the separable prefix has the position of the inseparable prefix.

c. Personal pronouns, as direct or indirect object, stand first among the modifiers of the predicate. When two are used, the shorter precedes the other; if both are of one syllable, the third person indirect follows the direct object.

d. Adverbs of time usually precede other adverbs.

e. An indirect object of person precedes a direct object of a thing.

f. If the negative adverb *nicht* modifies a particular word or phrase, it precedes that word or phrase; otherwise, *nicht* stands at, or near, the end of the clause.

g. Predicate nouns and adjectives stand near the end of the clause.

EXAMPLES:

a. Ich werde nach der Stadt zurückgegangen sein. I shall have gone back to the city.

b. Ich ging zurück. I was going back. Als ich zurückging. When I was going back.

c. Ich werde es Ihnen morgen geben. I will give it to you tomorrow.

d. Es hat gestern sehr stark geregnet. It rained very hard yesterday.

e. Zeigen Sie meinem Freund die Photographie. Show the photograph to my friend.

f. Er hat ihn gestern, nicht heute gesehen. He saw him yesterday, not to-day. Er hat ihn heute nicht gesehen. He has not seen him to-day.

g. Das ist meinem Freund unbegreiflich. That is incomprehensible to my friend.

35. CASES.

a. The Nominative is used as in English, as subject of a finite verb, in the predicate, and as the case of address.

b. The Genitive is used :

1. For the English possessive.
2. As a genitive of cause, relation, material, and characteristic.
3. As subjective or objective genitive.
4. As a partitive genitive.
5. As an adverbial genitive.
6. With prepositions.
7. With adjectives (mostly followed in English by *of*).
8. With transitive verbs and the accusative, with reflexives, and with a few impersonal verbs and the accusative.

9. With certain verbs as if direct object.

c. The Dative is used :

1. As a second or indirect object with transitive verbs and the accusative.
2. With certain verbs as if direct object.
3. With many compound verbs where in English a phrase is used.
4. With intransitive and with impersonal verbs.
5. As a dative of separation.
6. As dative of interest or ethical dative.
7. For a possessive.
8. With prepositions.
9. With adjectives (mostly followed in English by *to*).

d. The Accusative is used :

1. As direct object of a verb.
2. With a few adjectives used with *sein* or *werden*.
3. With prepositions.
4. To express duration of time, time of an action, extent of space, weight, value, and number.
5. With an adjunct absolutely, as a kind of adverbial phrase.

EXAMPLES :

a. Er ist mein Freund. He is my friend. Mein Freund, wo bist du? My friend, where are you?

- b. 1. Ich habe meines Vaters Buch. I have my father's book.
 2. Ein Mann großer Tüchtigkeit. A man of great ability.
 3. Das Pfeifen des Windes. The whistling of the wind.
 4. Einer der Räuber. One of the robbers.
 5. Er ging langen Schrittes. He went with long strides.
 6. Wegen meiner Krankheit ging ich nicht aus. On account of my illness I did not go out.

7. Seiner Schuld bewußt. Conscious of his guilt.

8. Er beraubt mich meines Geldes. He robs me of my money. Ich erbarme mich seiner. Es erbarmt mich seiner. I pity him.

9. Ich bedarf seines Beistands. I need his assistance.

- c. 1. Er giebt mir einen Brief. He gives me a letter.
 2. Folgen Sie mir. Follow me. .
 3. Er kam mir entgegen. He came to meet me.
 4. Der Gedanke fiel mir ein. The thought occurred to me. Es gelang mir. I succeeded.

5. Er ist mir entlaufen. He has run away from me. Er nahm mir das Geld. He took my money from me.

6. Sehen Sie mir, ob er da ist. See whether he is there.

7. Sie fiel dem Bruder um den Hals. She fell upon her brother's neck.

8. Gehen Sie mit Ihrem Freund. Go with your friend.

9. Das ist mir begreiflich. That is comprehensible to me. Er war dem Vater ähnlich. He resembled his father. Das ist mir schwer. That is difficult for me.

d. 1. Ich sehe meinen Freund. I see my friend.

2. Ich bin ihn los. I am rid of him.

3. Er thut es für seinen Freund. He does it for his friend.

4. Sie war den ganzen Tag im Hause. She was in the house the whole day (all day long). Voriges Jahr war ich in Berlin. Last year I was in Berlin. Der Zwerg war drei Fuß hoch. The dwarf was three feet tall.

5. Eine Lampe in der Hand, trat er ins Zimmer. With a lamp in his hand he entered the room. Ihn den Rücken zugewendet, sah sie in die Ferne. With her back turned towards him, she was looking into the distance.

36. REMARKS ON TENSES.

a. In vivid narration the present may be used for a past tense.

b. The present is often used for the future.

c. The present is used instead of the perfect, to express what has been and still is ; and the imperfect for the pluperfect, to express what had been and still was.

d. The future sometimes denotes a supposed fact.

EXAMPLES :

a. Der Feind schießt und läuft. The enemy shot and ran.

b. Morgen gehe ich nach der Stadt. To-morrow I shall go to the city.

c. Ich bin schon vier Jahre in Amerika. I have been four years in America. Ich war schon eine Stunde zu Hause. I had been home an hour.

d. Er wird hier gewesen sein. He must have been here.

37. SUBJUNCTIVE.

The Subjunctive is used :

1. Like the English subjunctive, in conditions, etc.

2. As English potential.

3. To express a wish.

4. To express a command, and supplies the first and third persons of the imperative.

5. Regularly in indirect discourse.

a. To express a condition contrary to reality in present time, the imperfect subjunctive is used; contrary to reality in past time, the pluperfect subjunctive.

b. In indirect discourse usually the present subjunctive is used, if that would be the tense in the direct.

EXAMPLES:

1. Ich möchte gehen. I should like to go.

3. Lang lebe der König. Long live the king.

4. Mache er, was er will. Let him do what he will. Gehen wir ins Haus. Let us go into the house.

a. Wenn ich Geld hätte, so würde ich es kaufen. If I had money, I should buy it. Wenn ich Geld gehabt hätte, so hätte ich es gekauft. If I had had money, I should have bought it.

b. Er sagte, sie sei da. He said she was there.

38. INFINITIVE.

The Infinitive is used :

1. With or without the article as a neuter noun.

2. With zu governed by the prepositions anstatt, or statt, ohne, and um.

3. Without zu with the modal auxiliaries, with fühlen, heißen, helfen, hören, lassen, lehren, lernen, sehen, werden, and a few other verbs ; with other verbs zu is required.

4. With zu in many other connections, with adjectives, nouns, etc.

a. The active infinitive is used sometimes where the passive is used in English.

b. With other prepositions than *anstatt*, or *statt*, *ohne*, and *um*, is used a compound of *da* and the preposition, followed by the infinitive with *zu*, or by a clause introduced by *daß*.

c. An infinitive depending on another infinitive comes before it.

EXAMPLES:

1. Das Rauchen ist mir unangenehm. Smoking is disagreeable to me.

2. Dorthin wollten die Mädchen, um die Sonne in das Meer sinken zu sehen. Thither the girls wished to go, to see the sun set in the sea.

3. Ich will gehen. I wish to go. Ich half ihr aussteigen. I helped her to alight. Ich wünsche zu gehen. I wish to go.

4. Das ist leicht zu thun. That is easy to do.

a. Was ist zu thun? What is to be done?

b. Er war nahe daran, es zu thun. He was near doing it. Er besteht darauf, daß Sie ihn bezahlen. He insists upon your paying him.

c. Der König hat ihn erschießen lassen wollen. The king wished to have him shot.

39. PARTICIPLES.

a. Participles are usually inflected and construed as adjectives.

b. Participial phrases used adverbially in English are nearly always expressed in German by clauses introduced by *als*, *da*, *indem*, *nachdem*, *wenn*, etc.

c. With a verb of motion, to express manner, or the kind of motion, the past participle is used instead of the present.

d. The past participle has sometimes the force of an imperative.

EXAMPLES :

a. Das liebende Kind. The loving child. Ein geliebtes Kind. A beloved child.

b. Da ich ihn nicht fand, ging ich fort. Not finding him, I went away. „Das ist es eben,“ seufzte der Kalif, indem er traurig die Flügel hängen ließ. “That is just it,” sighed the caliph, sadly letting his wings droop.

c. Da kommt er herangesprungen. There he comes jumping along.

d. Frisch getrunken! Drink quick! Aufgepaßt! Pay attention!

40. CONSONANTS IN GERMAN AND IN ENGLISH.


In general, according to Grimm's Law :

a. The Labials *p* and initial *b* and *f* are the same in English as in German; *b* not initial is *f* or *v* in English, and *f* not initial is *p* in English. Examples: Paß, *pass*, Ball, *ball*, Fuß, *foot*; halb, *half*, über, *over*, tief, *deep*.

b. The Linguals in German, when changed in English, become *ð*, *th*, *t*, *d*, *ʃ*, *t*. Examples: dick, *thick*, Tag, *day*, aus, *out*.

c. The Palatals *g*, *h*, *f*, are the same in English as in German. But *g* is sometimes lost (Hügel, *hill*), or becomes *y* (Tag, *day*), or is otherwise changed (folgen, *follow*); *h* often disappears (Sohn, *son*); *f* is often *ch* (Kinn, *chin*), and *ch*, *gh*, *k*, etc. (hoch, *high*, machen, *make*).

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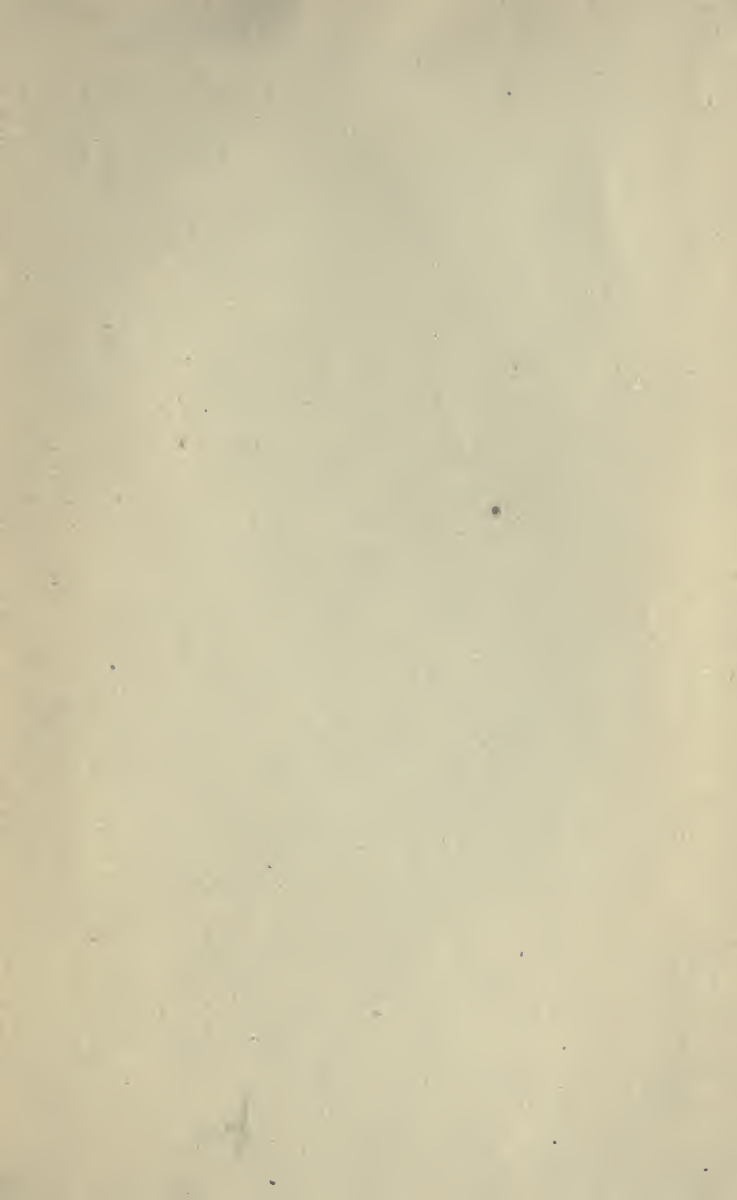
Was, **19, a., b.**

Was für, **19, d.**

Weak Conjugation, *page* **114,**
foot note.

Werden, **22, e.**

Wollen, **31, g.**



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